New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

THE COLD TERM.

The Slippery [illegible]

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

The Sleighing—The Poor—The Ferries—The Ice, &c., &c.

Yesterday was a very cold day. The thermometer at sunrise was 4 degrees below zero, and throughout the day it ranged from 2 to 20 above. The wind blew from all day from the northwest. The mean temperature of the last fifteen days has been [illegible] low, being [illegible] deg. at sunrise, and [illegible] deg. at 2 P. M. We seldom have so long a continuance of [illegible] cold. Excepting only on the 3d inst. the thermometer has not risen above the freezing point once during that time even in the warmest part of the day. And yet our thermometers have not been trained to tell quite such extravagant stories as some folks. It refused to show that the day was the coldest of the last twenty years, just as last Summer, when the Heated Term was raging, it refused to indicate that the paving-stones would melt if it got any hotter.

But it was a nipping cold day for all that—and since the cold spell came on so suddenly, everybody appreciated it. The [illegible] in such matters huddled over the stoves in public places, and assured each other that a colder day never saw the [illegible]. Deputy Sheriff [illegible] said he was confident no colder day had occurred in 25 years. [illegible] showed a copy of the Register at the Hospital, whereby it appeared that it had been no colder except on the 14th of February, 1852, since 1843.

The cold is just getting into our houses. Windows of comfortably warm rooms showed beautiful specimens of frost-work all day. In many houses the Croton pipes froze up, and thousands who read this article are even now filled with sorrow that they forgot to turn the faucets last night so as to keep the water running, and so have to lament the bother of thawing out and the [illegible] of plumbers to solder in new pieces in place of the burst pipes.

Some may like to know how the weather compares with that of preceding years at this time. The following table will satisfy them.

The thermometer stood on the 9th of January:

Year.	A. M.		P. M.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. Meriam thinks the "cold term" will begin to have passed the highest point of intensity at [illegible] o'clock this morning. Now is a good time to see how much of a prophet he is.

[illegible] OF THE WEATHER ON THE COLD TERM.

This cold term commenced on Wednesday morning, Dec. [illegible], between 4 and [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the close of a rain storm of twenty-two hours duration. The change in the temperature was 7° in 30 minutes. On the night of 29th and 30th Dec. a misty rain fell for several hours while the temperature was from 3° to [illegible] below the freezing point of Farenheit. On the [illegible] and [illegible] of January rain fell for several hours and [illegible] the depth of over one-twentieth of an inch. On the [illegible] the temperature was above the freezing point of Farenheit for nine hours; between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. of that day, it passed below that line. Tuesday the 8th, a sudden and great change took place in the temperature as follows:

JANUARY 8.			JANUARY 9.		
Hour.	Wind.		Hour.	Wind.	
11 A. M.	S.S.W.	[illegible]	1 A. M.	N.W.	zero.
[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	2 A. M.	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 & 5 A.M.	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	W.S.W.	[illegible]	6 & 7 A.M.	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 A. M.	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible]	9 A. M.	N.W.	[illegible] bel.
[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible]	10 A. M.	N.W.	zero.
[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible]	11 & 12.	N.W.	[illegible] ab.
[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible]	1 to 5 P. M.	N.W.	[illegible] ab.
[illegible]	N.W.	[illegible]			
11 P. M.	N.W.	[illegible]			
12 M.	N.W.	[illegible]			

Counting from Dec. 26 to 7 A. M. of to-morrow, will be [illegible] hours, or the great circle; or counting from 7 P. M. of 3d will be 180 hours at 10 A. M. of to-morrow. During the last ten years the cold has not extended beyond [illegible] hours, but in 1796, 1799 and 1821 it extended to different but equal lines of division of a second circle. All the long cold cycles, during a period extending over two-thirds of a century, have been immediately preceded and immediately succeeded by, and the lesser cold terms by [illegible], or terminated in a bright glow from the North, which liquefies the snow as rapidly as the rain would dissolve it. The cycle is computed on the record of temperature by counting all the hours from that on which the temperature falls to the freezing point to that on which it rises above that line. The circle of [illegible] hours is divided into thirty-two equal sections of eleven hours and fifteen minutes each. It is not possible to determine when a cold cycle will terminate, but long-continued observation evidences that when it reaches its termination then it will stop at a section of a circle, and whether it ends in a rain or in a glow, care should be taken to guard against the consequences of an overflow of water. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE SLEIGHING.

The sleighing improves hourly. The snow in the thoroughfares is packed down harder than before, and there is not a bit less of it in all the City than there was when the storm ended. The night was too cold for sleigh-riding, and most of those generally disposed to the sport were wise and stayed in doors. In another column we have told how some people did try it.

SLIPPERY.

The side-walks were frightfully slippery. Between [illegible]-place and the Astor House we found seven men and boys on their backs during a hurried walk through that distance. Some girls were equally unfortunate, but of course no fashionably dressed lady could fall. We met several who had been cast on their beam-ends, their heads held at an angle of 45 degrees with the pavement—worse than that the hoops happily prohibited.

THE POOR.

The poor must have fared badly enough.

SHELTER.

Some 200 houseless persons applied at the Station-houses for lodging last night; about one-quarter of them women or children. And scanty accommodations they found too, for the most part. They had a vacant room indeed, and a stove to make the air tolerable, and benches to sleep on. Give them beds—make the charity a little more gracious.

THE [illegible].

The pilot-boats carried their flags at half-mast yesterday, in token of their sorrow over the two [illegible] pilots of the [illegible].

[illegible] came in carried a burden of ice on her upper lip last night, and every vessel that had been out many hours, came into the harbor with her bows glazed with ice.

The ferry boats were a good deal bothered. Great cakes of ice floated in the river and took possession of their dock-privileges. Often the boats would have to back off and gather new force to crush these intruders. The trips, consequently, were tedious and tardy. In the North River, the ice rendered the passage of the ferry boats almost impossible. The river was covered with a thin coating of ice at one time. About 1½ o'clock, A. M., as the steamer John Fitch was endeavoring to force her way through a thick body of ice in her slip, at the foot of Barclay-street, her "walking beam" suddenly fell "on the centre," when the paddle wheels were frozen up almost instantaneously, thus placing her in a position from which, unfortunately, for some forty-five or fifty ladies and gentlemen who were passengers, she was not extricated until about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

We don't envy citizens doing business in the City who live in the States of Jersey or Long Island, just now. If E. M. is mistaken, and the great cycle don't wind up the terrible cold weather, we shall have a bridge of ice over the East River, as there was on the 11th of January, 1851.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The Second-avenue Road is out of sight yet. The Third-avenue Line gets through from its upper limit to below Broome-street. The Fourth-avenue cars are running from Broome-street upward, and the Harlem Railroad trains run regularly from Twenty-sixth-street. The Sixth and Eighth have not yet put their cars in motion. Their men were, however, making a dry canal through the streets they cure [illegible]

with their presence, and the cellars in the neighborhood will doubtless suffer in consequence.

Death from Exposure—Verdict of Censure.

An inquest was held at No. 8 Hoboken-street, on the body of PETER MARTIN, a native of Holland, who died suddenly at the above place yesterday morning. From the evidence taken, it appears that the deceased, who has been in this country only two weeks, engaged board a few days ago at the emigrant boarding-house of C. Ries & Co., No. 34 Greenwich-st., and that he was put to lodge in the garret of that building, which is almost entirely unprotected from the inclemency of the weather. On Tuesday morning the bed and apartment of poor MARTIN were found covered with snow which had fallen through the crevices of the roof on the night previous, which, it will be remembered, was very cold. MARTIN rose complaining that he felt unwell, and left the house and took up his quarters at No. 8 Hoboken-street, where he had previously stopped, and there died. The Jury in the case declared "That the deceased came to his death from pneumonia, caused by exposure at the house of C. Ries & Co., No. 34 Greenwich-street; and further we censure the proprietors of said house for entrapping poor emigrants into such miserable, unhealthy hovels, and call the attention of the proper authorities to this outrage on poor emigrants." The deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves behind a wife and children.

The Cold Term in Brooklyn.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer in Brooklyn indicated 2° below zero, and at 7 o'clock 1° lower—a fall of 20° in 12 hours. The intense cold continued all day, and any quantity of noses, ears, hands and feet, were frozen. The drivers and conductors on the public conveyances suffered the most. The driver on the Fulton-avenue route, named [illegible], was taken from his seat upon reaching the end of his route at the Fulton Ferry in an almost insensible state, and a number of others were more or less frozen. One conductor fainted immediately upon being taken into a hotel near by. As yet no case of death has been reported.

The sleighing is excellent, and business is left to take care of itself, while the employers and employed make the most of it. Everything in the shape of a sleigh is brought into requisition. This, in fact, is the real Holiday season—the influence is even felt at the City Hall, which, as if by common consent, is almost deserted by Judges, lawyers and their clients.

No trains had succeeded in passing over the Long Island Railroad up to last evening, although at the depot, in Atlantic-street, they were hourly expecting a train in from Greenport. One train went out on the road yesterday, and reached Hampton. It is anticipated that the tracks will be cleared of snow so that trains can pass to-day.

The Railroads.

The railroads were, yesterday, again encumbered with snow, in consequence of the drifting on the evening previous. The first train from Newark, yesterday morning, due at 6½, arrived at 7 o'clock A. M.; the first train from Elizabethtown arrived at noon, and the first train from New-Brunswick at 3 o'clock P. M. No Philadelphia train had arrived at Jersey up to 7 o'clock P. M. The train which left for Philadelphia got as far as New-Brunswick, when some of the passengers left and returned to New-York, reaching here at 1 o'clock P. M. The train upon which they started designed to push forward as far as Trenton.

On the New-York and Erie Road, the trains came through with some delay. The Cincinnati Express train arrived at 5 o'clock last evening, three hours behind time.

Postponement of Theodore Parker's Lecture on Slavery.

The lecture which Mr. PARKER was to deliver last night in the Tabernacle, was unavoidably postponed, the Rev. gentleman being detained in Philadelphia by the impassable condition of the roads. The audience in waiting was somewhat meagre; no more so, however, than was naturally to be anticipated from the bitter cold. A few gas lamps burned with a hesitating dimness, their faint light being so inadequate that a number of candles had to be used to show even the most prominent objects in the building with anything like ordinary distinctness.

After some minutes delay over the hour designated, Mr. O. P. JOHNSON ascended the platform and said: I am under the disagreeable necessity of announcing to you that Mr. PARKER has not yet arrived in town. I have a telegraphic dispatch informing me that he left Philadelphia, where he lectured last evening, at 10 o'clock this morning. No trains, however, have yet arrived from Philadelphia—not even the one which was due here this morning, leaving Philadelphia at 1 o'clock last night. If the audience choose to wait a little while on the chance of Mr. PARKER's arrival, of course they can do so. It is for the audience itself to determine. We propose, however, in the event of Mr. PARKER's non-arrival, to return to those who have paid for tickets their money, or to give them tickets which will entitle them to admission when Mr. PARKER does come to lecture.

We propose to have the lecture at a future time. I do not know what his engagements may be for the remainder of the Winter; I do not know at what time it may suit his convenience to be here. We all know that he is much engaged in lecturing, and, while he would be glad to accommodate us, it might not be in his power to do so in regard to time. Mr. JOHNSON made some further observations, stating in reply to a question from a gentleman in attendance, that Mr. PARKER being engaged to lecture to-morrow night in Paterson, might not consider himself justified in lecturing here at the sacrifice of foregoing his engagement there.

The audience then dispersed, most of the people taking tickets for the future lecture, in preference to the money.

The Cold Weather.

We cull from our exchanges a variety of items indicative of the state of the weather at various points:

The weather is much colder. The mercury at sunrise yesterday indicated 20°; at 11 o'clock, 32°; at 3½ o'clock, 18°; at 6½ o'clock, 14°; and at midnight only 4½° above zero. The wind was light from the southwest most of the day, but went around towards the northwest in the evening.—*Boston Advertiser, 8th inst.*

The mercury in several thermometers at Jamaica Plain were at 17° to 18° below zero at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.—*Boston Courier, 8th inst.*

At about midnight, on Saturday, a stable keeper, who had agreed to convey a lady and gentleman a distance of seven miles in the country for the sum of twenty-five dollars, backed out upon reaching Cambridge bridge. A hack driver in this city, on the same night, undertook to carry four gentlemen to Newtonville and West Newton, a distance of ten miles. He accomplished his task, charging but five dollars for the job; but on his way home found the roads so obstructed, and became so benumbed with cold, that he was forced to drive his horses under a shed, where, after covering them with blankets, he spent the night in his hack.—*Boston Journal.*

On Monday morning the mercury stood at 18° to 22° below zero, in different parts of the city.—*Bangor Whig, 8th.*

The mercury was lower in Philadelphia, this morning, than it has been for many years. On the 20th of January, 1852, the thermometer was 3½° below zero. On the 7th of February, 1855, the thermometer was at zero. We well remember that day. It was the only occasion last Winter upon which the mercury got down to zero.

In the Thirteenth Ward, the thermometer, in a sheltered position, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood 3½° below zero. At 7 o'clock, in Marshall-street, above Poplar, the mercury was 5° below zero. At the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at Tenth and Thompson streets, at 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer, which was exposed to the wind, stood at 1½° below zero.

We have been furnished with the following record of the condition, this morning, of the mercury in an old standard thermometer: 6½ o'clock, 5° below zero; 9 o'clock, 3½° below zero; 10 o'clock, 2½° below zero; 11 o'clock, ½° above zero; 12 o'clock, 1° above zero—the lowest at noon for 35 years.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 8th.*

During the present Winter we have not experienced such severe cold as was felt here last night and early this morning. The day promised to be as moderate as could be desired; but late in the afternoon the thermometer fell rapidly, and, during the night reached, in one part of the City, 8° below zero, in another, 9°, and in another 10°. If these reports are to be relied upon, last night was even colder than the memorable 7th of February last, which was, at the time, said to be the coldest weather felt here since the year 1850.—*Newark Adv.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospect of a Termination of the Struggle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The temper of the House is unusually good, although there is some confusion, while the vote is gradually decreasing. The election of BANKS before the adjournment is generally conceded. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., defended The Democratic Party and the President from the charge that they are responsible for the non-organization of the House.

Mr. WHITNEY defended the eighth section of the Philadelphia Platform, declaring that the American Party were not against individuals, but against the system and principles of the Romish Church.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. After a short discussion the resolution was laid on the table by 11 majority.

The House then proceeded to take the

NINETY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	97	Richardson	73
Fuller	33	Pennington	7

Necessary for a choice, 106.

During the voting, various gentlemen defined their positions, several vainly endeavoring to draw from Mr. BANKS whether he is now a member of the American Order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, referred to a letter written by Mr. GIDDINGS, in the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, stating that it was fairly deducible from its tenor that he (CAMPBELL) desired to get the vote for himself, as candidate for the Speakership, to a point gratifying to himself personally, in order that he might retire honorably from the contest.

Mr. GIDDINGS exculpated Mr. CAMPBELL from such imputation, and

Mr. CAMPBELL continued, boldly challenging any friend to say that such was his desire. He defended himself from the charge, in the New-York *Tribune*, of being a dough-face—stating that he had ever, on principle, opposed the extension of Slavery, and defied all mankind to prove the contrary. He avowed in strong terms his devotion to the principles of the American Party.

Two ballots were then taken, the last resulting as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST BALLOT.

Banks	97	Pennington	6
Richardson	68	Scattering	6
Fuller	26		

Mr. GALLOWAY, during the voting, had a telegraphic dispatch from the twenty-nine Republican and American Senators in the Ohio Legislature, approving the course of the majority of the Congressional delegation from that State who vote for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. MOORE supposed the dispatch was read to whip in recusants. He believed he truly represented the Tenth District by not voting for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. HARRISON said he had nothing to do with Republican Americans! he was elected by the true American party alone.

A desultory debate followed, involving the political position of gentlemen.

The 102d and 103d votes were then taken, the latter as follows:

Banks	99	Pennington	6
Richardson	67	Scattering	4
Fuller	23		

Mr. [illegible] moved that the House adjourn until Saturday. Negatived.

Mr. McMULLEN moved that the resolution restricting members to ten minutes in debate be rescinded. He was opposed not only to this gag, but to starving gentlemen into an election.

The motion was laid on the table.

[Members continually going out for refreshments, preparing for a long siege, most of them in excellent good humor. Various unsuccessful efforts were from time to time made to adjourn.]

Mr. BOWIE said: We are in the midst of a revolution, though bloodless as yet. He hoped the spirit of patriotism would rise superior to surrounding circumstances and relieve the House from the reproach of being unable to organize.

Mr. BOWIE was followed by various other gentlemen, some in a spirit of pleasantry, provoking merriment, others grave and serious.

Mr. MEACHAM objected to the proceedings of gentlemen.

Mr. BOWIE—No man, while the House is disorganized, has a right to object. He would not say, cast pearls before swine; but waste the sweet fragrance of their voices on desert air. [Laughter.]

The Slavery question was discussed at length.

At 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn was negatived by 36 against 159.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution that Mr. ORR be requested to take the Chair till a Speaker is elected. The resolution was laid on the table by one majority. The House at 1 o'clock was still in session.

National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Smithsonian Institute. There was a respectable attendance. President WILDER delivered the annual Address. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of upwards of $4,000 on hand. The invitation of Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia, to hold the next annual exhibition in that city, was accepted.

The President read a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, asking Congress to donate to each State an amount of land of not less than $500,000 in value, for the establishment of Industrial Universities. The subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Prof. HENRY, Hon. Mr. DeBOW and L. H. BYINGTON, Esq., of Conn., with authority to present the same to Congress. Several subjects were discussed, and the Executive Committee was authorized to take such steps for the domestication of Rocky Mountain sheep as might be deemed expedient.

A resolution providing for the importation of seed wheat was adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

No. 37.—W. C. Little et al. vs. Levi W. Hall et al. Argument was concluded by Mr. Seward for appellants, and continued by Hon. S. G. Haven for appellees.

No. 38.—James M. Cooper, plaintiff, vs. Enoch G. Roberts. Argument commenced by Mr. Beal for plaintiff.

The Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The old soldiers' Convention re-assembled this morning. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to consist of one from each State to frame a Constitution for the "United Brothers of the War of 1812," into which the Convention resolved.

After an address by Judge WOODWARD, of New-York, on the subject of Invalid Pensions, some eloquent remarks were made by the President, Judge SUTHERLAND. The usual complimentary resolutions passed, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in Washington on the 8th of Jan. 1857.

The Democratic State Convention—Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Democratic State Convention meet at City Hall to-morrow, to elect delegates to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati. But few delegates have arrived.

A dwelling-house on Genesee-street, owned and occupied by JAMES M. TAYLOR, was destroyed by fire this evening. Insured in Montgomery County Insurance Company.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor presented a preliminary report of the Census.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PETTY—To amend the charter of the City of New-York. To organize the Police of New-York.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to invest money belonging to the bank fund in the purchase of a bank fund stock becoming due not later than 1859. Such stock not to be purchased at a price exceeding par value.

An Executive Session was fixed for Thursday at noon.

The following Committees were announced:

On Claims—Messrs. Lee, Bellinger and Brooks.

On Finance—Messrs. Spencer, Richardson and Madden.

On Canals—Messrs. Upham, Briggs, and E. P. Smith.

On Railways—Messrs. Ramsey, Bellinger, and Spencer.

On Charitable Societies—Messrs. Spencer, Cuyler, and Noxon.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Richardson, Kelly, and Bowne.

On Banks—Messrs. Kelly, Huntington, and Petty.

On Insurance—Messrs. Madden, Rider, and Nichols.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. C. P. Smith, Madden and Brooks.

On Cities and Villages—Messrs. Brooks, Lee, Petty.

The report of the Western House of Refuge was presented.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker. On the first ballot, Mr. MATTESON changed his vote to ODELL. On the second, Messrs. BAUCUS and DENISON also changed to ODELL.

Eight ballots were taken without choice. ODELL's highest vote was 44, with four Americans absent. The Republican vote was firm at 35.

A motion to hold afternoon Sessions was defeated.

The Democrats hold a caucus to-night. The general impression is that the House will organize to-morrow, but the prospect looks doubtful.

A Democratic Union Caucus—No Action Taken.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A union Caucus of the Democratic members was called for this evening, but only twenty-three were present. Judge FOOT, of Saratoga, presided, and Mr. WILLERS acted as Secretary. Letters were read, addressed by Mr. WILLERS, of New-York, and Mr. SPINOLA, of Kings, to Mr. BAILEY, asking whether he approves of the resolution adopted by the Democratic members of the House on the 31st of December. [The one approving the Nebraska bill.]

Mr. BAILEY, in reply, says: "Regretting that my uniform indorsement of the resolution is not more generally understood, I unequivocally answer in the affirmative." A spicy debate arose, in which Messrs. MEEHAN, WOOD, WILLERS, HOYLE, ROBINSON, and others took part. Mr. SPINOLA and other Hards urged Mr. BAILEY's indorsement by this caucus.

Messrs. ROBINSON, HOYLE, MEEHAN and others declared they would never support Mr. BAILEY so long as he continued the nominee of a sectional caucus. The discussion became somewhat personal, and after a futile attempt to nominate candidates, the meeting, without taking any action, adjourned.

The Weather and the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The trains from New-York at 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were detained on the road all night. The 4 o'clock train did not leave Trenton in consequence of the obstruction from the snow which had been blown on the track by the high wind. The passengers were transferred to the 6 o'clock train which started from Trenton with two locomotives, at 4 o'clock this morning, and managed to reach Cooper's Creek, two miles above Camden, where it was frozen fast.

Two locomotives were dispatched from Camden to assist the train, but they too were frozen. Sleighs were then sent for the passengers, who finally reached the city at 6 o'clock. One of the locomotives was partially burned by an attempt to thaw out the pumps. No trains have been dispatched from here this morning, but the Road will probably be cleared by this afternoon.

This morning the thermometer, at 7 o'clock, stood at 2½° below zero, and at 10 o'clock 2½° above zero. The Delaware River is frozen hard opposite this city, except where it is kept open by the ferry-boats.

Two yesterday afternoon trains on the Trenton Road are also frozen up near Tullytown. The passengers were taken to Trenton in sleighs.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The weather here is clear and intensely cold; in fact, so cold that our thermometer could not reach it. Last night was the most severe we have experienced for years. No mail from any quarter was received this morning.

The train which left Philadelphia last night has not arrived, and it is presumed the detention is caused by the ice in the Susquehanna.

The Southern and Western trains are also detained from unknown causes.

Last night's train from Philadelphia has not yet arrived, (at 7 P. M.) There has been no train sent out to-day.

The four o'clock train from Washington has arrived. Other roads are operating.

The only mails received here, to-day, are those from Washington, Norfolk and the Western mails which were due yesterday. The thermometer (at 9 P. M.) is 10° above zero.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning indicated 3° above zero. Neither the Southern mail nor the New-York mails of Tuesday have yet arrived. No mails have passed between Petersburg, Va., and Columbia, S. C., since the fall of snow.

Three mails are due East of Baltimore. We have had nothing South of Alexandria since Sunday. The mercury here is 12° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9—11 P. M.

The early train from New-York has arrived.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer at sunrise this morning was at 12° below zero.

MARIETTA, O., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer here, at sunrise this morning, stood at 11° below zero. The Ohio river is frozen nearly solid. We have excellent sleighing although there is but two inches of snow on the ground.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

This is the coldest day we have experienced this season. The thermometer, at 7 A. M., was 14° below zero.

HARTFORD, Ct., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer here, this morning, indicated 21° below zero. It is clear, with light wind from the southeast.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, the thermometer here stood at 20 below zero.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer is at 18° below zero. At Springfield, Ohio, at daylight, it was 20° below.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer here stood at 11° below zero. During the day it ranged from one to three degrees below, and at 8 o'clock this evening 2° below, continuing steadily to fall.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

It is still snowing here, and the roads are much obstructed. Two western mails are due. The train which left Erie at 5 P. M. yesterday, has not yet arrived. The last New-York mail received here, left that city at 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The thermometer here is 20 below zero.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer is 11° below zero. All the trains are much behind time.

Destructive Fire at Newport, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Touro House at Newport, belonging to CHARLES DEVENS, JR., together with two dwelling-houses adjoining, owned by ROBERT D. COGGESHALL and Mrs. GROVERNY, were destroyed by fire last night. The Touro House was insured in Providence for $16,000.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Municipal Elections.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BINGHAM, American, was elected Mayor to-day by 286 over IRWIN, Democrat, and 414 over VOLZ, Fusionist. The Anti-Know-Nothings have a majority in the Councils.

The Allegheny Municipal Election was also held to-day, and the Citizens' candidate, Mr. ADAMS, received a small majority for Mayor.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The bark *Emma F. Chase*, of Portland, from Cardenas, arrived at Holmes' Hole to-day, having had 44 hogsheads of molasses washed overboard, and sustained considerable damage in the gale of the 6th inst.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

No organization of the House took place to-day, neither party being ready. A vote for Speaker will probably open proceedings to-morrow.

Fire at Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELLOWS FALLS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The building occupied by J. G. FLINT, peg manufacturer, and WM. STONE, planing mill, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $5,000; partially insured.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Crash of one Train into Another.

TWO CARS DEMOLISHED.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Providential Escapes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A frightful accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, on the track which crosses Montgomery Cove just below this city. The express train from Albany, due here at 1:15 P. M., did not reach here until nearly 2½ o'clock, the time for the starting of the Poughkeepsie train south. The Albany train, however, was allowed to take the sight of the track, and for that purpose the Poughkeepsie train was detained 10 minutes. Each train was drawn by two locomotives. As the first train neared the place where the accident happened, a signal to stop was discovered about a quarter of a mile in advance, and the summons was immediately obeyed.

The object of the detention proved to be a defect in the track. In about 10 minutes after the stoppage of the Albany train, the Poughkeepsie train came along at full speed and dashed into it with such force that the car first struck was completely demolished, and the one preceding it was nearly as badly wrecked. In the cars destroyed were about fifty passengers, and the only reason that the loss of life was not more extensive, is that the passengers were warned of their danger just before the collision, thus enabling many to escape.

As far as ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

A young man and woman, names unknown—both terribly mutilated.

Mrs. Green, of Utica, was taken from the ruins alive, but died soon after.

INJURED.

Two ladies, unknown, lying at the Exchange House; very badly scalded, so that their recovery is considered doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Albany—slightly.

Three children of the above—badly scalded and bruised.

J. D. Gott, of New-York—slightly bruised.

Abel Priest, of New-York—cut in the head.

Catharine Howell, (colored,) of New-York—collar-bone broken, head bruised, &c.

Mr. Bogert, of New-York—head cut, and side and limbs injured, but not dangerously.

Mrs. Campbell, of Utica, slightly injured.

H. Emmons, of Vernon, Oneida County, slightly.

Mrs. Oscar Hull, of New-Haven, slightly.

Capt. Schuler, of Albany, badly bruised and mutilated.

Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Ford, slightly injured.

George Kline, of Madison County, Ohio, skull fractured, in a precarious state.

George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., face scalded and otherwise injured.

Daniel Lord, lawyer, of New-York, slightly injured.

James Ludlum, of New-York, slightly.

A little girl, name unknown, lying at Ratger's Hotel, will probably die before morning.

The Latest.

Up to 1¼ o'clock this morning neither of the three trains, due at the lower (Chambers-street) depôt, had arrived. Mr. ARCHER, the Deputy-Superintendent, received a dispatch from Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M., stating that the Express Train had left that city at 7 P. M., the usual hour, but up to the hour of our going to press it had not arrived. Its detention is supposed to be owing to an obstruction on the track at the place of accident.

The lower depôt is filled with persons having friends on board the train, to which the accident occurred, anxiously awaiting further particulars. The utmost excitement prevails, and people are constantly hurrying toward the depôt in quest of information.

This is the first accident of a serious nature that has occurred on the Hudson River Railroad.

Among the persons seriously injured, is a Miss GARDINER, sister of the wife of Mr. H. MIX, who was on her way to this City to be married. She is at the Exchange Hotel.

Further particulars of the melancholy occurrence will be anxiously looked for.

We have the following communication from the Hudson River Railroad Office:

"A telegraphic dispatch reached this office about 4 P. M. to-day, stating that a collision had occurred about 2½ miles below Poughkeepsie. Mr. SLOAN, the President, and Mr. SYKES, the Superintendent, started on 5 P. M. train for Poughkeepsie. When they arrive at the place of disaster a more detailed statement may be expected, which will be immediately forwarded to the Press. Since their departure the following telegraph has been received:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 9—7 P. M.

To SAM'L SLOAN, President, or M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent: Three dead, one man and two ladies—one of the latter a Mrs. C. GREEN, of Utica. There are ten or twelve wounded, some seriously.

M. COHEN."

Out of Debt Out of Danger, is an entertaining and instructive story, (by a certain "Cousin Alice,") which is nicely illustrated, has a variety of home-scenes, and pleasantly indicates an excellent moral. Published by APPLETONS.

PRINTING IN THE WOODS.—We are doing what perhaps has never been done in the United States before—we are printing the *Wisconsin Mirror* in the woods!—not a dwelling, except our own, within half a mile of us, and only one within a mile!! The forest oaks hang over our office and dwelling, the deer and rabbits skip around us, and the partridges and quails seek our acquaintance by venturing nearer and nearer our doors. The noble Wisconsin is bearing onward its immense burdens of ice, majestically and silently, within sight of our windows; and the snow-capped hills, covered with scattering oaks and pines, peer up in the distance. There is romance and reality in all this, and we feel almost willing to publish a paper in such a location, just for the excitement of the thing. But most of the romance is soon to be spoiled. Already several dwellings are in progress near us, and before many weeks they are to be occupied by enterprising neighbors; and, when Spring and Summer shall come, we expect such a clatter of axes and mallets and trowels and saws and hammers, that we shall hardly be able to write our editorials without introducing more or less of the confusion. The fact is, we expect a large village—yes, a city—to grow up rapidly around us; and that is why we are here—printing in the woods!—*Wisconsin Mirror, Jan. 1.*

THE GREAT SLEIGH-RIDE.

The St. Nicholas Hotel [illegible] to High-Bridge and Enjoys Itself—A Dinner and a Hop.

"O [illegible] this is [illegible]" exclaimed a beautiful girl, and her voice came out from the costly furs that were wrapped in [illegible] profusion, around her neck and face, like the mellow cooing of a turtle dove. The girl was right; she spoke truthfully, as all beautiful girls always should. "I tell you, ladies, this is just the smartest turn-out that ever did ever good hard snow in the streets of New-York," said a man, and the man was right. The company, and the horses, and the sleighs that left the St. Nicholas Hotel at twelve o'clock yesterday, passed down Broadway, around the Bowling Green, and thence to High-bridge, and back again formed, altogether, one of the finest displays in the way of a sleighing party, that has ever appeared on Broadway. The sleighs were twelve in number, they were of elegant structure, and would each comfortably twelve persons each on a cold day, and they were all full. Each sleigh was drawn by six splendid horses, and the head of each horse was decorated with a small flag, on which was inscribed:

ST. NICHOLAS.

For once the weather was auspicious. The day was calm and clear and cold, and the snow was beaten so hard that it crisped under the horses' feet like [illegible] between the jaws of a hungry child. It was delightful; and the company knew how to appreciate it. And yet it was a bitter, biting cold day for those who had no costly furs. It made the bones of the aged creak as they sat, in their cheerless garrets, and sent the thinly clad shivering through the streets. But that which caused the tears of the needy to flow and then froze them ere they fell, was [illegible] of joyfulness to the sleighing party, and they laughed as they dashed along, each heart in tune with the jingling, merry-sounding bells.

Old men, with grown-up sons and daughters, stopped on their way, and wondered what would happen next; then passing on when they noticed the name upon the flags, they drew their cloaks about them, and were glad that no bills would be sent to them for that ride; merchants looked out from their stores and smiled, for they knew that those who join sleighing parties on cold days must buy clothes; clerks ran to the doors with their penholders in their hands, and as the party passed, their minds ran back to the till; those in the sixpenny sleighs cast at them an envious glance, and the little rascals who had run away from school, made daring but ineffectual attempts to jump on behind. Thus attracting the attention of all, the happy party passed down Broadway and up again, the pleasure heightening as they glided on, until the City dwindled and opened the broad white fields and snowy hills stood out plainly. "You are in the country and it is Winter. How do you like it?" Everybody liked it. And why should they not? They were nearly all born in the rural districts and what man, there born, cannot recall the many joyful hours of his boyhood in the times spent by the little sled down every slope, and the music of the skate in the frozen valley pond? Or, what woman can indulge the joltings of a frozen country road, and fail to remember the first time dashing William Henry Ebenezer Parsons took her to Mrs. Stebben's apple-paring, and after having jolted her "almost to death" over the rough road, upset her, finally, into a snow-bank, with a dreadful hard crust just like those along the sides of the road yesterday. But there is also something in a country Winter to please the city-bred. There is a length and breadth and depth—a power of the season apparent, which is not with a city Winter. The city Winter is either maudlin or ill-tempered; feebly freezing or weakly thawing; spitting like a cankered old bachelor; wheezing like an asthmatic old man, or fuming out like the sore worn petulance of an old maid. In the country Winter there is strength and dignity. When snow falls, it is spread with a liberal hand; when the wind is high, it howls wild and furious over the plains, and stalks with more than Earl's majesty through the forests. When it is freezing, everybody knows it is cold, and a cheerful fire in a broad laughing fireplace bids it defiance. These [illegible] [illegible], and a lively chat about them, caused the time to pass pleasantly until the party arrived at the hotel near High-bridge. [illegible] [illegible] advertisement, and [illegible] themselves all the fun that [illegible] [illegible] was permitted to interfere with the pleasures of the ride.

The stay at the hotel was brief; but in that brief period much that may not be written was said and done, something might be said about the stampede of the initiated, which commenced at the hotel and terminated in a snug little building at the foot of the hill; of how decent good natured they were when they returned; of how anxiously they inquired whether the ladies had been cared for; of—after they found they were not to be ladies for this absence—how they disappeared again, and when afterwards seen, ranged around a huge bowl with a ladle in it, and a jolly landlord at the end of the handle. But if people want to know how such things are done, they must be present. At 2 o'clock the sleighs were at the door again, and all were soon on their return. The ride back was a *fac simile* of the ride out, with the exception of an accident which happened to one of the drivers, who was chilled and fell off his box. He was taken up and conveyed to a house near by, where he recovered, and was soon after on his way home.

Arriving at the St. Nicholas, the proprietors, not satisfied with what they had already done, prepared and invited all to an excellent dinner. After that had been partaken of, a hop was commenced in the [illegible], and it remained the order until [illegible] [illegible] when our reporter left them dancing.

A dispatch received at the hotel, and giving information of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, and of the injury thereby of Miss GARDINER, a sister of the wife of Mr. H. MIX, one of the party, caused general sorrow. But aside from this, the company was one of the most agreeable, and the ride, and dinner, and ball the pleasantest of the season.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY.—The following curious case of robbery is detailed by the St. Louis *Democrat*, and displays a coolness and original sagacity on the part of the rogue which has seldom been paralleled anywhere:

Monsieur MAISSON DELANEE, lately arrived in our city, on New-Year's Day was passing along Fourth-street, when he met a friend and invited him to come to his hotel, and take dinner at his room. During the conversation, the hotel and number of the room were all given, and all heard by a third party, who happened to be standing by. This third party, on the look-out for a chance, caught an idea at once, and hastening to the hotel in advance of the Frenchman and his guest, represented to the landlord that he was the newly-employed servant of Monsieur, and that his governor would soon be along in order dinner in his room.

The Frenchman and friend came and ordered dinner. The servant that waited on them was the same individual that heard their conversation on the pavement. The landlord thought of course Monsieur would prefer his own domestic, and the Monsieur was highly pleased indeed, that the landlord should provide him with such an attentive servant. The dinner was eaten with relish and the wine and jovial conversation flowed freely between host and guest. Suddenly, as the servant was removing the dishes he accidentally stumbled and the contents of one of the half consumed dishes was spilled upon Monsieur's coat. The confusion was great, as may be supposed, and the owner of the coat let off a volley of mingled French and English execrations at the stupidity and awkwardness of the servant, who was very humble in his apologies, and assured Monsieur that if he would just take off the coat and let him take it down stairs, he would bring it back, presently, as good as before without stain or blemish. The owner parted with his coat and at the same time (which he did not find out until afterwards) parted forever with a roll of money in one of the coat pockets and one or two other articles of value. The servant had decamped. The Frenchman had been robbed. The landlord was dismayed. Everybody swore aloud.

GROSS SUPERSTITION.—At the execution of HUBBARD a few days ago, in Wabash County, in this State, for the murder of the FRISON family, after he was entirely dead the enclosure was taken down and more than five hundred persons went in and touched him, giving their reasons for so doing that it would in the future protect them from witchcraft. The rope that he was hung with, the crowd afterwards took, cut it up in small pieces, and divided it out among them, to act as a charm in protecting them in the future from ague and all other diseases. Surely this is the quintessence of superstition.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Capt. BOUTWELL, from Panama, was at Feejee Islands, Sept. 25.

The frigate *Congress* arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 26th of November, from Smyrna, and on the 28th the steamship *Saranac* arrived at Constantinople.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Their Creed and Mode of Worship—Ministry and Members—Miracles and Types.

Amongst the various religious sects that are creating a stir in this country by their silent but successful efforts at proselytism, is the one named above. Established here but a few short years, they have gone on increasing in numbers and gathering in strength until now they are calculated for greater and more public energies for the conversion of [illegible].

Their origin is unknown save to few persons who have studied the movements of religious bodies during the past few years. Their rapid growth in the countries of the old World has long been noticed, and not without some fears by orthodox believers who could not look with favor on any deviation from old established modes of worship. Edward Irving, the celebrated but somewhat eccentric preacher, is claimed by strangers as the prime mover in the reformation of belief which caused their establishment. By the sect themselves he is but looked upon as an evangelical preacher who, possessing some knowledge of the truth and much grace of God, published to the world, not his own, but the views of the Apostles of old. Be this as it may, to him belongs the fame of being first in the ranks for the modelling of the present form in these latter days.

INTRODUCTION INTO AMERICA.

The continued immigration from the shores of Great Britain to this happy land, naturally brought with it some few of the members of this sect, and thus it was that, while placed under the special care of Episcopalian ministers, formed themselves into small assemblages for the purpose of private prayer after their accustomed mode. Such a congregation was first established in Toronto, C. W., which met at the house of one of the ministers, and there held their daily services of praise and prayer. From Canada the sect soon spread to New-York and Boston, where churches have, within a few years, been established.

DENOMINATIONS.

Under the many difficulties which pressed upon them, and through the many chances and changes which they experienced in rearing themselves up a body of moment, they have met with many designations, some of which have been applied from motives of contempt, and others from a want of a name appointed of themselves. Among those which are probably the most used, are "Irvingites," after Edward Irving, the preacher; "Millerites," from Mr. Miller, the Bishop of the Bishopsgate Church, one of the seven Churches of London, Eng. "The Church of the Holy Ghost" because of the belief in spiritual gifts, and the "Catholic Apostolic Church," which is in this country their acknowledged name as distinguishing them from all other sects. Strictly speaking, they acknowledge no name as applied to them, but that of "the Church" calling its members "Christians."

The assigned reason for the refusal to take any name exists in the words of the Apostle Paul, "Is Christ divided?" They, acknowledging all men as Christians who are baptised in the name of the Trinity, look upon themselves and others as only so many members of the one body, divided by unhappy differences. Necessity and the [illegible], however, have forced upon them the propriety of assuming a designation, which should distinguish them from the rest of the religious world, whom they continue to claim as members of a common brotherhood.

THEIR BELIEF.

This sect are Protestant in their feelings, making two prominent objections to the dogmas of the Romish Church, the principal of which is the adoration of bones of departed Saints and Martyrs. But in their belief much that is cast aside by other sects of Protestants is retained. Their principal objection to the Roman Catholics being a [illegible] and too unbounded [illegible], is [illegible] with the Episcopalians who are accused of not going far enough in their [illegible].

Prominent among these variances from the other denominations of Christians is the belief in the succession of the old appointed ministers, the performance of miracles, the gift of prophecy, the use of prayers for the dead, the nature of the intermediate state and the gift of the Holy Ghost; while equally noticeable among their peculiarities and [illegible] are the administration of holy unction, the gathering of tithes and offerings, the omission of burial services, the waiting for the second advent and the world's end, the use of unknown tongues and their frequent reference to the Divine Trinity.

ABOUT PUBLICATION.

The obstacles which have been placed in the way of their advancement and the derision which has met them because of the publication by unauthorized and ill-advised persons of repeated mis-statements of their doings and belief, purposes and successes, has made them very wary as to the means which they provide for writers to dilate upon for the explanation of their tenets. With this view strangers are but seldom admitted and less frequently invited to participate in the regular services of the church, but for them is provided an extra service which consists of Evangelical preaching, intended to introduce by steps, the hearer into the mysteries of their doctrine. Hence has heretofore arisen the great difficulty to the publication of any correct and true detailed account of this body.

So far is this exclusiveness carried that it is not allowed of a member of the Church to communicate to an outsider any explanation of doctrinal matter, except he be so permitted by some of the ministers of the Church; nor may letters contain such particulars to the friends of the writer, who is in a distant land, lest, first, the writer should be misunderstood and the reader be led into error; and second, because the stranger may be not so far advanced as to accept the sentiment conveyed, and thus be reduced to the condition of a mocker. It is not even usual for members to communicate the one with the other, except in the case of ministers with the laymen, on such points.

THEIR POSITION TOWARDS OTHER SECTS.

Considering themselves as only a portion of the one body of Christians, this sect respect in all things the creeds and opinions of other parties. To such an extent is this carried, that, unlike the Romanists, they never call for the second baptism on the entering of a proselyte into their ranks, and in the event of their establishment of a scattered congregation, they place them under the charge of ministers of other denominations, generally, where practicable, giving a preference in this respect to the Episcopalians. They attribute to all some portion of truth, but claim themselves alone to possess the whole.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The belief in the succession of the old-ordained ministry is fully carried out in their system of church government. The congregations are placed under charge of seven orders of ministers, apostles, angels or bishops, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders and deacons. To the first appertains the overseeing of the Church entire; the angels are the high priests of the individual congregations; the prophets are the acknowledged mouth-pieces of the divinity; to the evangelists it belongs to preach the gospel; the pastors attend to the holy things of the congregation, and offer up the prayers of the people, while the elders supervise the spiritual well-being and guide the spiritual things of the flock, and the deacons advise on the temporalities of the body.

Of Apostles, there are twelve for the world; of angels or bishops, one to each Church; of prophets, one to each Church; of evangelists, a number proportionately equivalent to the wants of the Church and Congregation; of pastors, two; of elders, three, and of deacons, seven to each congregation.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The world for the supervision of the Apostles is divided into twelve districts, in which America is included with Great Britain, the intention being to divide each of these locations into several churches typified by the seven churches of the eastern world. These divisions, other than the first, are not yet fully completed, excepting in the City of London.

THEIR NUMBERS.

This sect in the City of New-York, already number of men, women and children, about 600 members, while they are constantly filling their ranks from the valuable portions of society. In Boston it is estimated that they have almost an equivalent proportion of adherents. In Canada their numbers are much larger, Toronto boasting of the head-quarters of their church rule on this continent. The rural districts of this State have a small proportion of members, but generally their worship is privately conducted, and the individuals are in charge of Protestant Ministers. In Great Britain, France and Prussia they most abound, numbering certainly not less than 20,000 members.

ORDINATION AND SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

The attributed mode of the appointment of the ministry who govern this sect forms one of the greatest singularities of the body. It is alleged that they are specially designated by the Deity to their work, and that his word is conveyed to the Church through persons speaking by inspiration. These parties are pointed out generally by the use of some sign or word, which is afterward interpreted, generally, by that minister called the "Prophet," or by some other high officer. The ministers thus pointed out, afterwards ordained, are, unless they be of the higher order, not taken away from their daily pursuits, but continue to practice their professions, receiving only such compensation, if any, as the temporalities of the Church allow, or their own wants call for.

THEIR CREED.

The Bible and its Interpretation.—In respect to their acceptance of the Bible, this sect are closely allied to the Romanists. The Bible, acknowledged as the words of inspiration, given for the instruction of mankind, is only so far used as typifying the course of the world, and its inhabitants of these latter-days. It is looked upon as a secondary means to an end, the leading cause of the effect being looked for in the interpretation of the Church.

Second Advent.—Herein is developed the great difference of this body, as between it and others. Setting no limitation of time to the development of man's better state, they hold to the belief that man's end is fast approaching, and that the Saviour will soon appear, they claiming that in them exists the Elias ministry foretold as a forerunner of the glorious advent. In this connection may be mentioned the peculiarity of their doctrine on

Death.—The event commonly looked upon by mankind as the natural end of human existence. This position they deny, holding that it was never intended for man to die, but that, like Elisha, he should be translated from mortality to immortality. Death is an occurrence with them never looked for, and only claimed to be prepared for, by the proper regard for the contingencies of God's will, in the shaping of a life free from sin.

Miracles.—In this respect they claim an affinity to the Romish creed. The performance of miracles through the merits of the Saviour, is looked upon as one of the favors granted never to be taken from the world. There are but few congregations of this sect who do not relate the circumstances of mighty deeds done in answer to the prayers of the ministers set over them. As a consequence, the Divine unction is received as a means of this power, and although the formula is not elevated to the sanctity of a sacrament, it is looked upon as a typical means for the accomplishment of a great and good work.

Tithes and Offerings.—Strictly compose one of the most prominent features in their practice. These are literally assessed upon the congregations, and each head of a family is expected promptly at his appointed time to pay into the tithe-box the tenth part of the profits of his business or labor. This sum is the amount appointed to the use of the church and the ministry, while offerings are collected of all, according to their means, for the relief of the poor, and the concerns of the congregation, &c.

Intermediate State.—Eschewing the belief in a purgatory, they with equal force oppose the idea that man's soul at once finds a resting place in the mansion of bliss. Their doctrine holds, although we understand it to be yet an undecided question, that the soul passing from the body finds some resting place to await the first resurrection. In this state they look for the sensibility of the soul and its full converseance with the course of destruction which ensues to the mortal parts.

Confession.—On this doctrine no peremptory decision has as yet been given from the highest of their ecclesiastical authorities. It is thus far acknowledged as to be for the benefit of the soul is not for the absolution of the sins confessed. The pastor's duty is to exhort the brethren to proper observance of this rite.

PLAN OF THEIR CHURCH EDIFICES.

The interiors of all the church edifices of this sect, in every part of the world, are designed alike. The church is divided into two sections, the sanctuary and the body. The former, taking in about one-third of the house, is raised above the body of the Church, and is ascended by three steps. At its extreme back is the altar, to the right of which is the chair for the angel, and to the left that for the prophet. To the left is the reading-desk appointed for the evangelist. The elders sit in seats transverse to the house, on the right, and the pastors to the left. The deacons are disposed on a seat outside the sanctuary, facing the altar, and immediately in front of the congregation. The seats or pews are generally made without doors, so that none may even by such a slight obstacle be debarred from admission to a seat, all of which are free, the rental being paid from the collection of tithes. The baptismal font, in a direct line with the centrepiece of the altar, is placed at the immediate entrance into the building, a place selected as typifying the entry into the living church.

THEIR SERVICES.

On the Sabbath three, and on each other day two, services are held by this congregation—those on the Sabbath being at 6, 10½ and 5 o'clock; on the week days at sunrise and sunset. To these are added occasional services made use of for the work of propagation, called "Evangelical preaching."

The mode of service, unlike the creed, is marked with a strong similarity to that of the Romish Church. The prayers are intoned, and the action of the ministers is closely allied to that of the priests of that Church. The liturgy is composed in part from those of the Episcopal and Romish Churches; but many of the prayers are original and very beautiful; the reading of the ten commandments is entirely omitted; crosses are interspersed throughout the book of prayer, and pauses are left for the offering of secret prayer. The services are also marked by that array of dress so favored by the Romanists. The alb, the cope, the girdle, and all those other vestments typifying events in the Savior's life, are used and worn according to the prayers pronounced. The Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, is administered on each Sunday, and every member of the Church in good standing is expected to partake.

Laying on of Hands.—The "laying on" is equivalent to the rites of confirmation of the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. It is not administered until the applicant is 21 years of age, and is well accredited by the angel of his church. It is administered by the apostle at his discretion, generally about Easter week. It is also a part of the ceremony included in the ordination services, and is supposed to carry with it the gift of the Holy Spirit.

The Unknown Tongue.—The use of prophecy is the great feature of these people. For this purpose spaces are left in the prayers of the morning service, where, in silence, it is generally usual for the prophesying to be done. These words are generally given in a chanting tone, and they but seldom convey to the mind of the minutest observer a definite idea of the subject referred to. At other times the words are repeated in a tongue called "the unknown tongue," which it requires a second prophet to reveal.

Prayers for the Dead.—No direct authority has, we believe, as yet been given for praying for the dead, but under the belief of the existence of the soul in an intermediate state, it is looked upon as a work of charity, if not of duty, to offer up these prayers.

Burial.—Looking upon death as the exception to the rule, this sect have not made any provision in their appointed services for the burial of their dead.

Family Prayers.—The duty of family prayer is strictly inculcated, and therein the father of the family is looked upon as the chief priest, who is responsible for the moral and religious welfare of his family.

Thus have we furnished the principal views and ceremonies of this body. They have long met in a room at the University, but now worship in the church in Sixteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S WORK.

THE BAPTISTS' TRANSLATION.

It is unnecessary at this day to emphasize the intrinsic value of the Bible. To the Christian, the political economist, and the litterateur, its claims to a high preeminence among books admit of no doubt. Next to its authenticity, the question evidently first in importance is that of its essential identity, or the fidelity of our common translation to the original.

EARLY ENGLISH VERSIONS.

The version known as the Latin Vulgate was chiefly prepared by Jerome under the supervision of a Bishop of Rome, about the close of the Fourth Century. With slight variations, this is the Roman Catholic Bible as at present used.

The first translation of the Bible into English worth speaking of, was that of Wickliffe, about the year 1380. This was made from the Latin Vulgate—he being ignorant of the Greek and Hebrew—but was not printed, as that art had not then been invented. Tyndale's translation from the original languages followed, and was published between the years 1526 and 1537. This was a most able and faithful version, and has been very little improved upon by those which have succeeded it.

The entire English Bible was first printed at Zurich in 1535, by Coverdale; it was taken from the Dutch and Latin. Besides the versions known as Matthews' Bible, and Cranmer's Great Bible, published in 1537 and 1539 respectively, the Geneva Bible (prepared by English reformers while living in exile at Geneva) was printed in 1560. This was the first version in any language that was broken up into verses. The Bishops' Bible appeared in 1568, having been prepared under the supervision of the Church of England; it was subsequently made the basis of our present version.

In 1604, King James I. of England, in obedience to general request, commissioned forty-seven learned men of the Universities to undertake the work of making a new version of the Holy Scriptures, subject to the royal sanction. Seven eminent divines were afterwards added—making fifty-four in all—to confer with the rest, and supervise their labors. In 1611, a period of seven years from its inception, the work was finally completed, and received the approbation of the King. Although the Bishops' Bible was taken as the groundwork of this version, the original languages were diligently examined with the aid of all the critical learning of that period.

Our present version of Holy Writ is materially the same as that of the King James translators, with the exception of natural changes in orthography and the correction of typographical errors. Since 1611 several revisions have been made by competent authority, for the purpose mainly of correcting errors of the press. By far the most complete of these was the revision prepared by *Dr. Blaney, of Oxford*, in 1767. This has ever since been regarded as a standard, and most subsequent editions have been conformed to it down to the present day.

DISCREPANCIES.

To persons not conversant with the the subject, it would appear at first thought that all the editions of the Bible that are referred to the same standard must necessarily be *fac similes* of each other. So far from this being the case, it is found that they not only exhibit discrepancies among themselves, but are even unlike the standard. The variations spoken of are exclusively typographical errors.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW VERSION.

In view of this fact the American Bible Society, in 1847, resolved to collate copies of several prominent editions published in this country and England, in order to obtain as perfect a copy as the nature of the case admitted. Rev. Mr. McLane, then pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, was selected to perform the work under the superintendence of a Committee made up of the following gentlemen: Gardiner Spring, Thomas Cock, Samuel H. Turner, Edward Robinson, Thomas E. Vermilye, John McClintock and Richard S. Storrs, Jr. In 1851 the Committee reported its labors completed, and the same was approved by the Board of Managers. The changes introduced by the work of collation were confined to *orthography, punctuation, words in italics, and capital letters*. Copies of six different editions were used to obtain this result, viz.: the four authorised editions published in England, the King James version of 1611, and one of the American Bible Society's editions. The plan adopted in general was to compare the six different copies, and wherever the American copy differed from one or more of the others, the reading of the majority was followed.

In the course of his work, the collator found about *twenty-four thousand* variations among the six copies compared, solely in the text and punctuation. Yet, it is said, of all this great number there is not one which mars the integrity of the text, or affects any doctrine or precept of the Bible. Most persons must be at a loss to imagine how such a vast number of discrepancies should continue to exist among the current editions of the Bible, despite all ordinary care and effort to remove them. But when it is taken into account that the printing of Bibles is carried on in Great Britain at four different places, and in this country entirely *ad libitum*, it must be regarded as beyond the power of human skill, even with the aid of stereotype plates, to prevent the occasional occurrence of minor errors and variations, arising sometimes from accident, and sometimes from the inadvertence of proof readers. Along with all these too there is certainly the possibility that some slight oversight may have remained uncorrected throughout all the editions even from the very beginning. The revised copy printed by the Bible Society in 1851, and called the Octavo Reference Bible, is now the standard to which all future editions published by that Society will be conformed.

The American Bible Society, which was formed in 1816, had, from the first, given more or less attention and aid to translations of the Scriptures into other languages, though its chief object was the circulation of a pure English version. Previous to 1835, donations had been contributed in behalf of translations into several of the Asiatic tongues, made by Baptist missionaries, in which the various renderings recognized by their creed were retained. But in that year other counsels prevailed, and an application for assistance in printing the Bengali New Testament was declined, except on condition that the text should be conformed to the King James version. The Greek word *baptizo* was the magnitudinous bone of contention in the present instance, and has continued to be such up to the present time.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On this action of the Society, Rev. Dr. Cone, since deceased, and some others of less note, flew off in a tangent and formed the American and Foreign Bible Society. The American and Foreign Bible Society progressed harmoniously for nearly fifteen years, when it began to exhibit something of backsliding, and at length the majority formally adopted the old doctrine of *baptize* and its cognates. Dr. Cone and his coadjutors again seceded and formed, in 1850, the present American Bible Union, whose *grand* aim "is and was" to procure a faithful English version of the Holy Scriptures. To prevent this Society from ever taking the back track, a plank was inserted in its constitutional platform, virtually forbidding any change to be made in that part of its organic law which relates to pure versions.

THE BIBLE UNION.

Since 1850 the work of revision has been steadily progressing, and it is confidently expected that in one or two years more the whole of the New Testament will be placed in the hands of the printer. The portions already published are the Book of Job, the Revelations, the Three Epistles of John, Jude, and the Second of Peter. The Acts of the Apostles is now being put to press, and the four Gospels are about half completed; the remainder of the Bible is also in process of revision. The text of the new version will probably be arranged in paragraph form, corresponding to the original; but the verses of our common version will be indicated by figures placed at the side of the columns.

The number of revisers at present engaged in this work is between thirty and forty, variously distributed through this country and England; ten of whom are laboring at the rooms of the Union in the First Baptist Church of this City, located in Broome-street. At this place the Society has a library of some four thousand volumes, consisting of rare and valuable books, purchased in Europe expressly for the use of those employed here on the new version; its cost was between $12,000 and $15,000. It is estimated that the current annual expenses incident to the new translation do not fall short of $20,000. The outlay thus far in the prosecution of this object has amounted to something like $70,000. In respect to the religious belief of the various scholars engaged in the revision, a large proportion are Baptists, while the list comprises one or more members of six different denominations. It is well known that though this movement originated with Baptists, it is now repudiated by probably more than one-half of the Orthodox portion of that sect. And that, although persons professing the faith of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists are laboring on the work, those respective bodies of Christians are in no wise identified with it.

RULES OF THE REVISERS.

Revisers conduct their labors in conformity with the following rules prepared by the Bible Union.

1. The common English version must be the basis of revision; the Greek text, Bagster & Sons' octavo edition of 1851.

2. Whenever an alteration from that version is made on any authority additional to that of the reviser, such authority must be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appendix.

3. Every Greek word or phrase, in the translation of which the phraseology of the common version is changed, must be carefully examined in every other place in which it occurs in the New Testament, and the views of the reviser be given as to its proper translation in each place.

4. As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or such other persons as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being revised with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary.

The work, as a whole, is then to be examined by a convention of scholars, and, if approved, submitted to the Board and the Union for their adoption; and, if adopted by the latter, it will be stereotyped under the editorial supervision of a competent scholar, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy, both in the translation and typography of the work.

The Greek text of the Bagsters above referred to, is that of Mill, (1707,) "preferred," say the publishers in their preface, "as being that which is most current in this country." It is claimed by the Bible Union that the very considerable progress made in philology and biblical literature, together with the discovery of early Greek manuscripts, within the last two and a half centuries, has thrown additional light on the meaning of obscure words and passages throughout the Bible. While, therefore, the Greek text of Bagster is taken as a basis, the general critical opinion of the last hundred years will be followed by the revisers. The latest editions of Bloomfield, Griesbach, Bengel, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and eight or nine others who are regarded as constituting the highest authority on the subject, are to be carefully collated. To furnish some idea of the changes proposed to be made in the reading of the King James Bible, some of the more prominent examples are subjoined.

CHANGES INTRODUCED.

Baptizo will doubtless be rendered by the word *immerse*. The new versionists allege that "every classic Greek work extant, in which the term is found, employs it in this sense. There are no circumstances accompanying its use in the Sacred Scriptures, that favor any other signification. The best philologists, both English and German, acknowledge this to be the proper meaning. Neither in the word nor in its cognates, whether in classic or scripture Greek, is to be found the semblance of authority for *sprinkling* or *pouring*. The practice of immersion, for many centuries after Christ and his apostles had established it, was universally prevalent among Christians."

To pascha, as found in Acts 12: 4, will be translated *the passover* instead of "Easter."

Episkopos will be rendered *overseer* in place of "bishop."

The words used to designate the the third person of the Trinity, will read Holy *Spirit*, instead of Holy "Ghost."

The names of persons occurring both in the Old and New Testaments will be spelt uniformly, thus: Hosea, Jeremiah, Isaiah, for "Osee," "Jeremy," "Esias."

Ta Zoa, in the fourth and fifth chapters of Revelations, will be rendered *living creatures*, instead of "beasts."

The Geneva Bible thus construes a part of Matthew 5: 29: "If thy right eye cause thee to offend;" but the common version has: "If thy right eye offend thee," "which," it is maintained, "in the modern acceptation of the terms, is altogether different from the original *skandalizei*, make thee stumble, that is, fall into sin."

"In two places, Acts 7: 45, and Hebrews 4: 8, Jesus is put for *Joshua*."

In Matthew 23: 24 it is alleged that "a typographical error, by which 'at' is used for *out*, is retained and republished in almost every edition of the authorised version. No other version has it. Wickliff, Tyndale, Coverdale, Matthew, the Genevan, and even the Latin Vulgate, and the Romish translations from it, all give the idea indicated by the Greek, *of straining or cleansing out*, not *straining at* a gnat."

It is said that in the common New-Testament version, "the word 'hell' is used to translate two distinct Greek words, and thus confounds the difference between the grave, or the place of departed spirits, and eternal perdition."

Also, "the word 'devil' is made to represent two very different words in the original, making no distinction between the Arch Deceiver, the 'Prince of the power of the air,' and his emissaries, evil spirits."

In the first verse of the first chapter of Second Peter the following words occur: *Tou theou hemon kai Soteros Iesou Christou*. The King James Bible translates "of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." The New Version has it: "of our God and Saviour *Jesus Christ*." *If the latter reading be correct*, it seems to be of considerable importance as furnishing additional evidence in favor of the divinity of Jesus Christ.

In Luke 18: 16, the common version says: "Suffer little children to come unto me." The new version: "Suffer *the* little children to come unto me."

In Acts 19: 2, the twelve disciples are represented as saying, "We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost;" on this passage the new versionists remark: "This rendering conveys a false sense, and does not express the mind of God in the original. The meaning is, we have not so much as heard whether the Holy Spirit is yet given. They had heard of the promise of the gift of the Spirit, but had not heard of its accomplishment; the transactions of the Day of Pentecost being, as *yet, unknown to them*."

In Genesis, we read as follows: "And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth, in the open firmament of Heaven." The Bible Unionists say: "From this reading, it would appear that the *fowls*, as well as the fishes, were formed out of the water; but in chap. 2: 19, it is said, "out of the *ground* the Lord God formed every beast of the earth and every fowl of the air." The true rendering undoubtedly is: "*And let the fowl fly* above the earth, *on the face of* the firmament of Heaven."

Again, our present version has it, "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made." Now the new versionists: "The work of creation was evidently completed on the sixth day, and the seventh was devoted to rest. It should, therefore, have been translated, 'On the seventh day God *had* ended his work.' In like manner there are hundreds of passages where the imperfect should be rendered by the pluperfect tense."

Once more, in Gen. 4: 15: "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain." It is claimed that "the true rendering should be, 'The Lord gave or appointed a *sign to Cain*.' *The original signifies a sign*, token, memorial; never anything like a visible brand, mark or *stigma affixed to the person*. *The meaning is*, the Lord *notified* or certified Cain that he should not be injured."

Besides the foregoing, many other changes will be introduced in the new version, such as not italicising words, and substituting modern words and phrases for those which have become obsolete: thus, *pleasing* for "caring," *living* for "quick," *servant maids* for "wench," *pursue* for "ensue." Also, more current terms will be used for such as "God forbid," "would to God," "he wist not," "most straitest," "very strictest," &c.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—By the catalogue of this institution, just published, we learn that there are, in the three classes, ninety-six students. Of these, six are graduates of Harvard College, thirteen of Yale, twenty-four of Dartmouth, fourteen of Williams, eleven of Amherst, seven of Providence. The remainder are from various other institutions.

Samuel Rogers.

From the London Daily News.

The author of *The Pleasures of Memory* died at his house in St. James's-place yesterday morning, about half an hour after midnight, in the 93rd year of his age.

Samuel Rogers has been spoken of ever since anybody can remember as "Rogers the Poet." It is less as a poet, however, that his name will live than as a patron of literature—probably the last of that class who will in England be called a Maecenas. His life was a remarkable one, from the great age he attained during a critical period of civilization; and his function was a remarkable one—that of representing the bridge over which literature has passed from the old condition of patronage to the new one of independence. He heard "the talk of the town" caused by Dr. Johnson's Letter to Lord Chesterfield; and he lived to see the improvement of the copyright law, the removal of most of the taxes on knowledge, and such an increase of the reading public as has rendered the function of patron of authorship obsolete. No patron could now help an author to fame; and every author who has anything genuine to say can say it without dreaming of any application to a rich man. Samuel Rogers lived through the whole period when the publishers were the patrons, and witnessed the complete course of Mr. Dodsley's plan of independence of the publishers themselves. He was a youth of fifteen or thereabouts when half "the town" was scandalised at Dr. Johnson's audacity in saying what he did to Lord Chesterfield, and the other half was delighted at the courage of the rebuke. It was not long before that the "Letters of Junius" had burst upon the political world; and Rogers was quite old enough to understand the nature of the triumph, when the prosecution of Woodfall failed, and the press preserved its liberty under the assaults of royal and ministerial displeasure. His connections in life fixed his attention full on the persecution of Priestley and other vindicators of liberty of speech; while he saw, in curious combination with this phase, that kind of patronage which even the Priestleys of those days accepted as a matter of course:—Dr. Priestley living with Lord Shelburne, without office; and afterwards his being provided with an income by the subscriptions of friends, to enable him to carry on his philosophical researches. Then came the new aspect of things, when the Burneys, the Moores, Campbells and Scotts, were the clients of the Murrays, the Longmans and the Constables—that curious, but rather short transition stage when, as Moore said, the patrons learned perforce, through interest, the taste which had not been formed by education. These were the days of bookselling monopoly, when the publisher decided what the reading public should have to read, and at what price. Rogers saw that monopoly virtually destroyed; the greatness of the great houses passing away, or reduced to that of trade eminence simply, and authors and the public brought face to face, or certain to be so presently. His own function, all the while, was a mixed one, in accordance with the changes of the time. He was, in the course of his long life, both client and patron; and for a great part of it he was both at once. His purse was open to the poor author, and his influence with the great publisher was at his service, while he himself sat at great men's tables as a poet and a wit more even than as a connoisseur in art, and certainly much more than as a rich banker. The last character he kept out of sight as much as possible. When, some years since, his bank was robbed to so enormous an amount by the pillage of a safe that everybody supposed it must stop payment; and when it did not stop, and all his great friends testified their sympathy first, and then their joy, it was a curious thing to observe the old poet's bearing, and to hear the remarks upon it. He was wonderfully reserved, and passed off the whole with a few quiet jokes, through which was plainly seen his mortification at being recognised as a banker, in a sphere where he hoped he was known as an associate of the great, and the first connoisseur in England.

His was not a case of early determination of the course of life. In his early youth, his father one evening asked all his boys what they would be. Sam would not tell unless he might write it down, for nobody but his father to see. What he wrote was, "A Unitarian Minister." He was destined for business, however; but his love of literature was not thwarted by it. We have seen more die in decrepit old age; yet did Moore, in his boyhood, (when he was fourteen,) delight in Rogers' "Pleasures of Memory,"—the poem being then so common as to have found its way into schools, in class-books and collections. When young Horner came to London to begin his career, he found Rogers a member of the King of Clubs, the intimate of Mackintosh, (who was his junior,) Scarlett, Sharpe, and others—long gone to the grave as old men—and one, Maltby, who was a twin wonder with himself as to years. The last evening that Mackintosh spent in London before his departure for India, was at Rogers'. "Somewhat a melancholy evening" we are told it was; and the host, then between forty and fifty, must have felt the uncertainty of the party reassembling to spend more such evenings as those that were gone. And some were dead before Mackintosh returned; but the host lived to tell, half a century afterwards, of the sober sadness of that parting converse. It was Rogers who "hobbed" about the duel between Jeffrey and Moore, and was the cause of their folly being rendered harmless; and it was he who bailed Moore; it was he who negotiated a treaty of peace between them; and it was at his house that they met and became friends. Such were his services of one kind to literature—using his dignity of seniority to keep those young wits in order. He must have been lively in those days—"the bachelor," as his name was among his friends, and he never married. Moore names him as one of "those agreeable rattles who seem to think life such a treat that they never can get enough of it." One wonders whether he had had enough of it fifty years later, when Sydney Smith (one of the agreeable rattles) had long laid down his, after having for some time told his comrades that he thought life "a very middling affair," and should not be sorry when he had done with it. There was much to render life agreeable to a man of Rogers' tastes, it must be owned. He saw Garrick, and watched the entire career of every good actor since. All the Kembles fell within his span. He heard the first remarks on the "Vicar of Wakefield," and read, damp from the press, all the fiction that has appeared since from the Burneys, the Edgeworths, the Scotts, the Dickenses, and the Thackerays. As for the poetry, he was aghast at the rapidity with which the Scotts, Byrons, and Moores poured out their works; and even Campbell was too quick for him,—he, with all his leisure, and being always at it, producing to the amount of two or three volumes in his whole life. The charge of haste and incompleteness alleged against his *Columbus*, in the *Edinburgh Review*, forty years since, was very exasperating to him, and so absurd that one cannot but suspect Sydney Smith of being the author of it, for the sake of contrast with his conversational description of Rogers' method of composition. Somebody asked, one day, whether Rogers had written anything lately. "Only a couplet," was the reply—(the couplet being his celebrated epigram on Lord Dudley.) "*Only a couplet!*" exclaimed Sydney Smith, "Why, what would you have? When Rogers produces a couplet, he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied,—and straw is laid down,—and caudle is made,—and the answer to inquiries is that Mr. Rogers is as well as can be expected." Thus, while he was agitating his few pages of verse, "daily adding couplets," as Moore said, showing a forthcoming poem in boards, "but still making alterations," he was now and then seeing a whole new world of poetical subject and treatment laid open; and not seldom helping to facilitate the disclosure. Moore always said that he owed to Rogers the idea of *Lalla Rookh*. Rogers had lingered so long over his story of the *Foscari*, that Byron did it first, to his great distress; but he received the drama with a very good grace. Meantime, he was always substantially helping poor poets. Besides the innumerable instances, known only to his intimates, of the attention he bestowed, as well as the money, in the case of poetical basket-makers, poetical footmen, and other such hopeless sons of the muse, his deeds of munificence towards men of genius were too great to be concealed. His aids to Moore have been recently made known by the publication of *Moore's Diaries*. It was Rogers who secured to Crabbe the £3,000 from Murray, which were in jeopardy before. He advanced £500 to Campbell to purchase a share of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and refused security. And he gave thought, took trouble, used influence, and adventured advice. This was the conduct and the method of the last of the patrons of literature in England.

All honor to him for this. But not the less must the drawbacks be brought into the account. In recording the last of any social phase, it is dishonest to present the bright parts without the shadows; and Rogers's remarkable position was due almost as much to his faults as his virtues. He was, plainly speaking, at once a flatterer and a cynic. It was impossible for those who knew him best to say, at any moment, whether he was in earnest or covert jest. Whether he ever was in earnest, there is no sort of evidence but his acts; and the consequence was that his flattery went for nothing, except with novices, while his causticity bit as deep as he intended. He would begin with a series of outrageous compliments, in a measured style which forbade interruption; and, if he was allowed to finish, would go away and boast how much he had made a victim swallow. He would accept a constant seat at a great man's table, flatter his host to the top of his bent, and then, as is upon record, go away and say that the company there was got up by conscription—that there were two parties before whom everybody must appear, *his host and the police*. Where it was safe, he would try his sarcasms on the victims themselves. *A multitude of his sayings* are rankling in people's memories which could not possibly have had any other origin than the love of giving pain. Some were so atrocious as to suggest the idea that he had a sort of psychological curiosity to see how people could bear such inflictions. Those who could bear them, and especially those who despised them, stood well with him. In that case there was something more like reality in the tone of his subsequent intercourse than in ordinary cases. The relation which this propensity of his bore to his position was direct. It placed him at great men's tables and kept him there, more than any other of his qualifications. His poetry alone would not have done it. His love and knowledge of art would not have done it; and much less his wealth. His causticity was his pass-key everywhere. Except the worship paid to the Railway King for his wealth, we know of nothing in modern society so extraordinary and humiliating as the deference paid to Rogers for his ill nature. It became a sort of public apprehension, increasing with his years, till it ceased to be disgraceful in the eyes of the coteries, and the flatterer [illegible], and the [illegible] was [illegible], almost without disguise or blame, on account of his bitter wit. "Rogers amusing and sarcastic as usual." This note of Moore's may stand as the general description of him by those who hoped, each for himself, to propitiate the cynic. As age advanced upon him, the admixture of the generous and the malignant in him became more singular. A footman robbed him of a large quantity of plate; and of a kind which was inestimable to him. He was incensed, and desired never to hear of the fellow more—(the man having absconded.) But many months afterwards, Rogers was paying the passage to New-York of the man's wife and family—somebody having told him that their family junction might afford a chance of the man's reformation. Such were his deeds at the very time that his tongue was dropping verjuice, and his wit was sneering behind backs at a whole circle of old friends and hospitable entertainers. Such was the curious human problem offered to the analyst of character, and such is the needful explanation of the mixed character of client and patron which Rogers sustained to the last.

His celebrated literary breakfasts will not be forgotten during the generation of those who enjoyed them. They became at last painful, when the aged man's memory failed, while his causticity remained. His hold on life was very strong. He who was an authority on the incidents of the Hastings' trial, and who was in Fox's room when he was dying—he who saw George III. a young man, and was growing into manhood when Johnson went to the Hebrides, survived for several years being run over by a cab at the construction of the middle of the nineteenth century. His poetry could scarcely be said to live so long as himself, as it was rather the illustrations with which it was graced than the verse itself that kept his volumes on sale and within view. The elegance and correctness of his verse are beyond question; but the higher and more substantial qualities of true poetry will hardly be recognized there. It should be remembered that there is a piece of prose writing of his of which Mackintosh said that "Hume could not improve the thoughts nor Addison the language." That gem is the piece on "Assassination," in his *Italy*. In it may be clearly traced the influence of his early nonconformist education. When he wrote it, half a lifetime ago, worldliness had not quite choked the good seed of early-sown philosophy; and the natural magnanimity of the man was not extinguished by the passions—as strong as any in their way—which spring from the soil of conventionalism. If Rogers is to be judged by his writings, let it be by such fragments as that little essay; if further, by his deeds rather than his words. So may the world retain the fairest remembrance of the last English Maecenas, and the only man among us perhaps who has illustrated in his own person the position at once of patron and of client.

The Naval Board—Case of Passed Midshipman Wager—Letter from a Commander in the Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I be allowed to send you a few words concerning the action of the Navy Board, appointed for the purpose of examining into the capabilities of the navy officers for performing duty? Various letters have appeared in the different journals in New-York and elsewhere, evidently from the pens of officers who "passed unscathed," &c., in which the decisions of the Board have been almost wholly sustained. Some go so far as to assert that there are many more still left who might share the same fate as their unlucky comrades. Very true. There are many officers who should occupy prominent places on the retired list, who have been left alone by the gentlemen composing the Board. Now, the action of this Board has, without any doubt, done great good in bringing the personnel of the navy to the required degree of efficiency, but many instances may, and can be presented where, without the slightest shadow of proof, men have been retired and dropped who been considered as the most efficient officers in the service. For myself, I am very thankful that I was allowed to remain on the active list, and have no reason to complain, but I would cite a case where the Board has done the greatest injustice to a young man who has always ranked high as a brave and efficient officer. As he has already publicly protested against the injustice he has received at the hands of the Board, I will make public his name. I refer to Mr. Peter Wager, Jr., formerly Passed Midshipman and acting Master. How, in the name of all decency and justice, the fifteen naval gentlemen could find any reason for dropping this officer I cannot see, nor can any one who knows him. Mr. W. is a native of Pennsylvania. Receiving a Midshipman's warrant in February, 1840, he "passed" for Lieutenant in July, 1846, and was raised to Passed Midshipman. Out of the fifteen years spent in the service of his country, eleven of them have been passed in actual sea-service in sea-going vessels, two of them he has been employed on land, and two he has had to himself! Thirteen years out *of the fifteen actively employed!* To my certain knowledge, he has no physical infirmity of any kind *to disqualify him for doing duty*. He is young, vigorous, very healthy, and temperate to an unusual degree. *As for his ability as a sailor*, I am of the opinion that it would be difficult to find any officer in our navy who is a better seaman. He has always been ready and prompt in the performance of his duty; he never shirked any task, however difficult or disagreeable—in short, he is a model officer, and yet to compensate for all his faithful and devoted attention to his country's and profession's interests, he is judged unworthy to bear the commission of a navy officer, and summarily struck from the rolls. In answer to a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, demanding the reasons assigned for dropping him, Mr. Wager was informed that "the Board assigned none!" He could not possibly have had any one on the Board who wished him ill. He has ever been held in the highest esteem by all those over and under him. The last vessel to which he was attached was, I think, the *Plymouth*, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., last January from the East India Squadron. Mr. Wager was acting Lieutenant of her on the voyage home, and was esteemed by all the ship's company. Captain Kelly, than whom a finer man never trod the quarter-deck of a sloop-of-war, will bear testimony to the talents and uniformly strict attention to duty displayed by the gentleman. Lieutenants [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], *I am sure, will testify to his worthiness as a naval* officer. But he has been dropped from the rolls—thrust on the cold charities of an ungrateful world for a sustenance. It is to be sincerely hoped that the gentlemen composing the Board will see their error in thus deciding against Mr. Wager, and that the authorities will see fit to reinstate him to his former position in the Navy. I have nothing further to say about Mr. Wager, but would observe that my statements concerning him may be implicitly relied upon as correct. They will be corroborated by every officer in the Navy who has his acquaintance. He is only one of the many gentlemen who have thus been ill-used by the Naval Board. I can bring forward another case of a similar kind, the victim being one who was also on board of the sloop *Plymouth*, when commanded by Capt. John Kelly, but I will not do it, hoping that the Executive, in case the Senate does not take immediate measures to investigate the doings of the Board, will do all in its power to render justice to all to whom it is due. I would respectfully add, *in conclusion*, that it is the universal opinion, both of Naval and Military officers, that the fifteen Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants have done great injustice to many meritorious officers, and that they allowed many to remain on the active list whom they *knew* to be totally disqualified for any duty afloat. There is no denying this fact. It is to be hoped, however, that Congress will take immediate measures to inquire into the business. The very least they could do would be to require the Board to publish a detailed account of their proceedings, specifying the particular reasons assigned for retiring, or dropping the unlucky men. It is a query whether they kept any minutes of their proceedings! "Let justice be done to our brother officers" is the cry of every officer of the Navy.

I am sir, with high respect, yours,

COMMANDER.

ACCIDENT AND WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.—The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* states that on Wednesday last a serious accident occurred in the town of Paris, about six miles from that city. A young man aged 19 years, son of Mr. Nicholas Carlson, was chopping down a tree in company with another young man. As the tree was falling, it struck another tree and swerved from the position in which it was expected to fall, striking young Carlson, knocking him down, crushing his right arm to jelly, and the butt of the tree, a foot thick, resting on his head, forcing the latter into the ground. The skull was somewhat fractured, but, strange to tell, the head was comparatively uninjured. The young man with him chopped off the log, and endeavored to roll it off Carlson's head, all the time supposing the latter to be dead, but he could not move the log, and was forced to go a mile and a half to obtain assistance. When the log was rolled away, it was ascertained that Carlson was alive. He was accordingly conveyed home. The following day his arm was amputated, and he is likely to recover.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—The Hillsdale, Mich., *Gazette*, says that a melancholy suicide recently occurred at Reading, in that county. A young woman about 19 years of age, was left with two small children, belonging to the family with which she resided, whilst the parents were out to spend the evening. After having put the children to bed, she wrote a letter to her parents, saying she was about to take her life, "for those she loved." After which, she loaded a gun which was in the house, and shot herself. The ball entered the right side, passing through the heart, and stopped just beneath the skin on the left side of the body. A young man who had kept company with her, was married to another not long since.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS THROUGH SUCCESSIVE AGES. By L. MARIA CHILD. 3 vols. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

A work of great research, much industry, careful comparison, and considerable boldness. Mrs. CHILD is evidently aware that, in throwing "a local habitation and a name" to the opinions which she has formed on the most important of all subjects, she hazards no small portion of opposition. She commences her preface with these words: "I would candidly advise persons who are conscious of bigoted attachment to any creed or theory, not to [illegible] this book. Whether they are bigoted Christians, or bigoted Infidels, its tone will be likely to displease them." Her leading aim is to show that Theology is not Religion. Her own faith is [illegible], but she does not therefore insult, or despise, or seek to oppress, those who hold contrary opinions. She says, "As long as there are human beings, they will acknowledge Christ as a Son of God;" and she adds, "His precepts will be more and more venerated, the more they are examined in their own pure light, the more they are compared with other systems, and especially the more they are practiced." In the teeth of this confession of faith, Mrs. CHILD's own orthodoxy can scarcely be impugned.

Mrs. CHILD is eminently a most tolerant thinker and writer. Early in life, she says, she was "offended by the manner in which Christian writers usually describe other religions," and it is the expression of this feeling which has taken form in the work before us. She treats all religions with reverence—for what is Religion but the worship of the Divinity in some form!—and shows no more favor to one than the other.

She commenced this book eight years ago. She has diligently labored on it during the last five years. We give her credit for an earnest desire not to exaggerate or misquote, or misrepresent. Strict impartiality undoubtedly characterizes the entire work. She is open, sincere, and candid. The style, transparent in its simplicity, is at once attractive and intelligible.

A wide extent of time and space is covered in these volumes, which narrate the history, progress, and meaning of religious ideas, from the earliest times, in Hindostan, Egypt, China, Thibet and Tartary, Chaldea, Persia, Greece and Rome, the Celtic Tribes, the Jews, the Christians, and Mohammedans. The doctrines peculiar to each religion are stated, from the most authentic sources, and great pains have been bestowed upon the comparison of one mode of faith with another, and the tracing of similarity or contrast, wherever the deduction could be made. The portion of the work devoted to the examination of the history and doctrines of Christianity is very considerable—nearly a moiety of the whole.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY. By Mrs. E. W. WIRT, of Virginia. 1 vol. 4to. Baltimore: LUCAS BROTHERS.

This beautifully got up book is extremely handsome, in every one of its external or mechanical arrangements. Nor is it without other and higher claims to consideration. It is the work of a lover of poetry, nature and art. In an alphabetical form the principal and most beautiful flowers are spoken of; the botanical and the ordinary name of each given; its distinctive symbol mentioned; and a variety of poetical illustrations appended to each, tastefully culled from the writings of the leading poets of America and England. Besides this, the poetry of flowers is treated of in a graceful preface, and there is a treatise on the structure of plants, a botanical account of flowers, and a life of LINNÆUS. Such are the literary contents. The artistical department consists of colored portraits of the principal flowers, and numerous wood-engravings of others. It is intended as a Gift Book. It is well adapted for that purpose, but has a claim, also, to take its place permanently, in a lady's library.

Henrietta Robinson professes to be "a full, true, and particular account," not only of the trial of the person commonly called "The Veiled Murderess," but of her personal adventures antecedent to that event. The author declares that Mrs. ROBINSON herself communicated these details to him, since her removal to Sing Sing. He says that she assumed the name under which she was tried because she could "trace back her genealogy in a direct line" to an illicit union which GEORGE III. contracted with a certain Mrs. ROBINSON. Her biographer, in confirmation of this, says that a gentleman well "posted up" in the history of the house of HANOVER, told him that he possessed a life of GEORGE III. "nearly all of which was suppressed, containing a particular account of his intimacy with a Mrs. ROBINSON, an actress, precisely as she relates them, and furthermore, that it represents that a son, the offspring of their connection, assuming her family name, emigrated to Canada." Against this are two notorious facts, that it was the eldest son of GEORGE III. and not the King himself, who had a transient intimacy with Mrs. ROBINSON, the actress, and that there was no issue from such connection. New-York: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

The Works of Charles Dickens—Complete in a dozen handsome 8vo volumes, embellished with numerous illustrations and printed on good paper, have just been published by T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, and contain in themselves quite a library of popular fiction. At this moment, when the commencement of a new story by DICKENS has given pleasurable excitement to a multitude of readers, scattered wide-cast over the vast extent of our great country, the issue of such an edition as this—handsomely got up, low-priced, and complete—is extremely well-timed, and will throw the humanizing writings of the first of living novelists into a variety of new channels. These writings, albeit they sometimes exhibit dark scenes and bad characters, (such as we meet with in the world of action,) have an elevating tendency on the whole, and even while they show the weakness, or the sin, of ordinary humanity, make the reader rise from their perusal with a more hopeful and sanguine opinion of his fellow creatures. We may add that the fancy binding of these volumes, characteristic of the contents of each, is neat and appropriate.

The *Medical Specialist* for January is out. The contents of this number are "The Varieties of Consumption." "Tar Vapor; its uses and results in Consumption." "Experiments in Inhalation." "On the treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases." "A Remarkable diminution of deaths from Consumption in New-York." "The causes and cure of Quackery." "The management of cases by Correspondence." "Newspaper Paragraphs." "Medicated Inhalation; its history continued." "Another Wandering Inhaler." "The Mysteries of Medicine." "The structure and function of the Lungs." "The real Source of Quackery." "Consumption Hospital." "What is meant by Inhalation." "The proper time for treatment of Pulmonary diseases." "The Old Fogy Journal," and "1856."

The *Specialist* is Edited by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, and published by STRINGER & Co., Astor House. Subscription $1 per year. Single copies 10 cents. Should be read by everybody.

The Irish Abroad and at Home, is one of the best Irish books we have read for a long time. The author, evidently "racy of the soil," is an aged man, judging from some of his personal recollections of men and things in Dublin, some sixty years back; but he writes with the freshness of youth, and presents many vivid records and memories of Ireland, ere her nationality was wholly crushed out of her. The "Emigrant Milesian" who has written the volume goes much further back, and comes much later down than this. He treads closely on the Dramatic in some of his anecdotes. The book, to characterize it in one sentence, has the spirit and vitality, without the fictitious attire and adornments, of Sir JONAH BARRINGTON'S celebrated sketches. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

Christian Theism, by ROBERT ANCHOR THOMPSON, M. A., is the Treatise which, in January, 1855, won the premium of £1,800, awarded under the will of the late Mr. BURNETT, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to the writer of the best essay on the existence of a Divine Creator, in connection with the doctrines of Christianity. The prizes are adjudged at intervals of forty years. Mr. THOMPSON's successful Treatise was the best among 208 submitted for competition. It is a most valuable addition to Christian literature, and is republished, in one volume, by HARPER & BROTHERS, from whom may also be expected the Treatise, by Rev. JOHN TULLOCH, which won the second premium of £600.

The Contrast Between Good and Bad Men, is the [illegible], and is said to be intended as the final work from the pen of Rev. DR. SPRING. The venerable minister brings the light of his long experience to bear upon delineations of human character, the goodness or badness of which he illustrates by sketching the peculiar traits of Noah, Joshua, Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Judas, Paul, and a host of others. Handled in the vigorous diction of the Doctor, the subjects are treated of in such detail as to fill two octavo volumes, issued from the press of Mr. DODD. The admirers of the author will find much to please them.

The new volume of *Bohn's Scientific Library* (BANGS BROTHERS, New-York) contains the entire of *Prout's Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion*, considered with reference to Natural Theology. Originally published, in a costly form, as one of the celebrated *Bridgewater Treatises*, it obtained immediate and permanent popularity. The present edition, carefully annotated with references to recent scientific experiments and discoveries, is published at so low a rate that nothing but an immense sale can be remunerative. It is enriched with colored engravings and a good index.

The Year Book of Agriculture, compiled by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, the Editor of the *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, is a valuable contribution to our class of literature. The editor has made a complete record of the agricultural progress of the United States during the year 1855, and furnishes a number of colored plates to illustrate his text. It is his purpose to continue this record annually, under the divisions adopted in this volume of Agricultural Mechanics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Zoology and Meteorology, and a budget of statistics is added that is very useful and very hard to get up. CHILDS & PETERSON, Philadelphia; New-York: SAXTON.

Some time since, the newspapers related the circumstances under which Miss JOSEPHINE M. BUNKLEY, a novice, made her escape from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmettsburg, Maryland. In this volume she relates her Convent experiences, and recollections—and [illegible] startling they are. There is an engraved view of the Convent, with ground plans of each story or floor of the building, and references on views and plans by which her statements may be read with greater ease. This book will doubtless cause much discussion, *pro and con*, as to conventual life and institutions. (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.)

The Indian Fairy Book, with appropriate illustrations by J. MCLENAN, bears the same relation to our own traditional lore as CROFTON CROKER'S Fairy Legends did to that of Ireland. The stories in this volume are not mere literary inventions, but put together from a large mass of Indian material, which Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT had placed at the Editor's disposal. Whoever the Editor may be, he has performed his part well.

These fanciful legends of the West ought to go, in the world of letters, as part-payment of the vast debt of the New World to the Old, in traditional romance. (New-York: MASON BROTHERS.)

The Onyx Ring, by the late JOHN STERLING, with a life of the author by CHARLES HALE, of Boston, appears in a neat volume, and well deserved the distinction of being published in this separate form. Mr. HALE has performed his part of biographer with marked ability, and traced the literary career of a very clever writer. *The Onyx Ring* will be read with additional interest, from the fact, that among its characters are those of GOETHE, CARLYLE and the author himself. (Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL.)

A Trip to Newfoundland, by JOHN MULLALY, is a very readable account of the expedition from this City last August, to witness the laying of the first portion of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, which is to unite Europe and America, in the year 1858, at latest. As every one knows, the attempt to lay the cable across the Gulf was frustrated (like NAPOLEON in Russia) by the elements. This narrative of what took place, however, is full of interest, and the numerous engravings which illustrate it add to its value. (T. W. STRONG, New-York.)

The Skeptical Era in Modern History, by T. M. POST, is a heavy blow at Popery. Its aim is to show that the infidelity of the Eighteenth Century (which was one of the motive powers of the French Revolution) chiefly sprang from the spiritual despotism which crushed Europe during a considerable period antecedent. Mr. POST has read history philosophically, and his deductions are made with force as well as ingenuity. Always clear, at times he rises into eloquence. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

A French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, not too bulky for frequent reference, is a very acceptable book. Such has been published by ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, New-York. It is based upon an excellent dictionary, by F. C. MEADOWS, and is compared with and corrected according to the celebrated work of NOEL & CHAPSAL. It is edited, apparently with great care, by Mr. F. J. B. KESTLER, Author of a French Grammar. The size, type and paper are good.

In *Mexico and its Religion*, by ROBERT A. WILSON, (published by HARPER & BROTHERS,) we have a lively record of adventures, during four years of travel in Mexico, and residence in its capital. We have received much information from Mr. WILSON'S account of the Silver Mines. His comments on the manner in which the Roman religion operates against freedom and civilization in Mexico, are decided and antagonist. The volume is enriched with spirited engravings.

MURPHY & Co., of Baltimore, (in conjunction with a publishing house in London,) have commenced the issue, in a neat form, of the works of HENRI CONSCIENCE, the Belgic novelist, translated from the Flemish, with his own sanction. The first volume (the only one yet issued) contains "The Curse of the Village," and "The Happiness of being Rich." Judging from these specimens, we think that M. CONSCIENCE deserves the high reputation he has won.

The late Professor REED's *Lectures on English History, and Tragic Poetry*, as illustrated by SHAKSPEARE, have been published by PARRY & MCMILLAN, of Philadelphia, and are of value and interest. He takes England, as historically treated in SHAKSPEARE's Plays, from "Lear" the traditional to "Henry VIII," and shows what a generally correct view was given, on the whole, by the great poet. There is much ingenuity, as well as pure scholarship, on this treatment of the poet and his subjects.

Oakfield, a novel written by W. D. ARNOLD, (son of DR. ARNOLD, the well known English author and scholar,) deserves notice, not only because it is a capital first burst into literature, but because it exhibits English society in India, civil and military, with fidelity and spirit. There is no lack of adventure, no deficiency in character, well drawn and marked with individuality, as well as variety. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

The ninth volume of Rev. H. N. HUDSON's edition of *Shakspeare* (containing "Cymbeline," "Titus," "Andronicus," "Pericles," and "King Lear") has just been issued. Each play contains an introduction, historical and critical, and Mr. HUDSON, whose authority as a Shaksperean scholar is great, also enriches each drama with a variety of notes, acute, shrewd, learned and explanatory. (Boston and Cambridge: J. MUNROE & Co.)

Letter from a Prophetess.

NEW-YORK, 9th of 1st month, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 7th inst. you have a lengthy article in detail on the Wakemanites, connected with the late horrible tragedy in New-Haven. You inform your readers that it is asserted by the alleged murderer that "MARGARET BISHOP has repeatedly called upon and talked with Mrs. WAKEMAN."

Sir, you will certainly do me the justice as an individual, and the Christian Israelite members in general, by contradicting the assertion made in your print of Monday last. I never was in sympathy with these people—never had any "interest" in Mrs. WAKEMAN. I accidently saw her in New-Haven about thirteen years ago, and decidedly considered her insane. Neither did the Christian Israelite Society in New-York know of the existence of Mrs. WAKEMAN or her followers until this notorious circumstance.

The Christian Israelites, as a body, have about one hundred organized societies, in various cities and towns of Europe, America, Asia and Africa, and I am nothing more than a Missionary for that Society.

Yours, respectfully,
MARGARET L. BISHOP.

No. 166 First-street.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Hard Work at Doing Nothing—Ha[illegible] or Ha[illegible]—The Speakership—[illegible] to "Pitch in."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

We labor hard here at the Capitol to do nothing, and by hard labor accomplish not a little. For instance, the Senate adjourned over from Friday to Monday evening—all according to the constitutional requirement. Monday evening, no quorum—so they adjourned over to Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning met according to adjournment, and heard the minutes of the two last meetings read, and adopted the same.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Senator UPHAM gave notice of a bill directing the Canal Commissioners to contract out the repairs of the Canals—to abolish the office of Canal Superintendent, and to devolve the duties of Superintendent upon the resident Engineer. A very good notice, which will no doubt ultimate in a very excellent and beneficial enactment. Push it along, Mr. Senator UPHAM.

SENATOR SICKLES.

Senator SICKLES gave notice of a bill to enable elective officers of the City of New-York to obtain information on proof in the discharge of their official duties.

NEW-YORK HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Commissioners to examine and report upon the encroachments on the Harbor of New-York, presented their annual report, No. 1, this morning, of which you are furnished with a synopsis. This is said to be a very interesting document, the forerunner of several or a dozen of a like character.

Beyond the presentation of petitions innumerable for "relief" and "Canal damages," and that ilk, there was nothing more done in Senate assembled, before the assembled Senate adjourned.

A SPEAKER—NOT YET.

The House met last night and adjourned to meet again this morning, in the meantime having perpetrated five more ballots for Speaker, with about this average result:

Odell	36	Hoyle	8
Prendegast	34	Scattering	9
Bailey	26		

No appreciable difference from the former ballots, and no marked change in the position of the voters—except that the two gentlemen who were the recipients of Mr. BAILEY's lucid opinions upon the union of the Democracy, transferred their votes over to the candidate, satisfied, I suppose, with the proclaimed soundness of the gentleman from Putnam, on National Principles. By the way, I wish some of your "directors of internal affairs" would read up a little on that subject, and let us know what are "National Principles." Such information is vastly in demand, and I am confident you could not better employ some of your corps than in the arranging of a general synopsis of them. Enlighten everybody after your usual manner, and especially enlighten "We, Us & Co.," here at Albany.

Mem.—Put it down that it is very hard work to elect a Speaker—that three of the parties here present don't want a Speaker—that the people can stand it without a Speaker at least a day longer—consequently, for all these differences and indifferences, there will not be a Speaker elected much before—another ballot, if, and provided there is then.

MORE ABOUT RESIGNATIONS.

I guess the Governor will accept those two several resignations forwarded to him by General CHAMBERS, and that, therefore, one of the offices in the Harbor Master's department may be considered vacant. Is it necessary for me to say "pitch in," or to repeat any of those notes of encouragement expressive of a desire for a general scramble? If it is necessary, consider me as having gone through the entire vocabulary. "Pitch in." LEO.

The following is a portion of the proceedings of the Assembly on Tuesday, which failed to reach us in season for publication in Wednesday morning's edition:

A PROPOSITION FROM A REPUBLICAN MEMBER—A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH—BOTH OF THEM ARE AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. ANTHON rose to a point of order. He said: I hold in my hand a copy of the organ of the Soft-Shell Party and of the New-York Custom-House—the New-York *Evening Post*, of the 3d inst., in which I find it reported that, upon the third ballot, my vote was cast for LYMAN ODELL as Speaker of the House. I am unwilling to occupy the time of the House with any matter of a purely personal nature, but I feel it a duty to my constituents and to myself to correct the misstatement, whether it be an error, or whether it arises from any other cause.

I therefore state, and appeal to the Journal of this House for confirmation of what I say, that since the first meeting of the Assembly, my vote has been cast for no other candidate for its Speakership than BENJAMIN BAILEY. I will add, no other vote will be cast by me so long as Mr. BAILEY continues a candidate, and the candidate of the National Democratic Party. I feel the more anxious to make this statement because I conceive the report to be intended to injure not only myself, but the Party to which I have the honor to belong, by imputing to it the intention of union with the American Party. Nothing, I feel confident, is further from the intention of the National Democracy than a union with any of the contending parties—parties wholly distinct in principles from it.

The National Democrats of this House have been persistently called upon by a factious opposition to define their position. I see no reason why, to satisfy these gentlemen, or to still the clamor of the New-York Custom-House *claqueurs* behind them, we should define that which can need no definition. The members who entered the National Democratic caucus of the 31st ult., are identified with that party; with its principles they must stand or fall. Its principles have been enunciated again and again. Its devotion to the Union debars it from coalition with one of the contending parties in this House—its undeviating maintenance of the principle of civil and religious liberty preclude it from sympathy, union or coalition with the other. If I, or the National Democracy, have failed at this time and heretofore sufficiently to define our position, our votes and our words in this House will, at the close of the session, amply supply the omission.

After the first ballot, Mr. KETCHAM offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The speedy organization of this House is essential to a proper understanding of, and action upon, the various subjects of legislation that will be brought to our notice; and *whereas*, the interests of the State and her claims upon us as legislators are far superior to those of any particular party organization; therefore,

Resolved, That is it the duty of every member of this House, by concession, compromise, and by every other honorable means, to endeavor to effect an early organization by the election of competent officers; and that such a course could not be considered to compromise the political principles of individuals or parties.

Mr. KETCHAM said he had two reasons for offering the resolution—first, because he believed it represented the wishes of nine-tenths of his constituents; and secondly, because he desired an opportunity to define his position. He offered the resolution, as former resolutions had been offered, as a personal suggestion, and not as a measure emanating from his party. He had voted hitherto for the Republican candidate, because he was his first choice; but he was willing to vote for any other Republican, or for any Democratic or independent candidate who could command a majority, or even a plurality of the votes of the House. He made this limitation, because he would never, under any circumstances, vote for the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party until he came upon the floor of the House and purged himself of an oath which obliged him to violate the Constitution, and to proscribe and persecute a large portion of his (Mr. KETCHAM's) constituents. Mr. K. denounced the Know-Nothings as men who would have shut out LAFAYETTE from our armies, and have proscribed half the heroes of the revolution.

Mr. MARTIN moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. Carried.

Lodging-House for Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been painfully impressed with a pressing want, viz., *a lodging-house for men*, where the poor, homeless man may find a safe and cheap resting place at night. A poor man recently told me the startling fact, that there was not a place in the City where he could get lodgings for a shilling a night, excepting in houses of disreputable character, and that he had been led into dissipation by the company with which he was thus compelled to associate. Is it true, Mr. Editor, that the poor man, who has only a shilling in his pocket, is compelled to go to some wretched rum-hole to find a night's lodging? If so, is it not time that the friends of temperance and humanity were awake to the importance of providing a nightly house for this large class of our fellow citizens? Shall the honest, innocent poor be obliged to lodge at night where he will be almost sure to be ruined?

Would that some noble benefactor were disposed to immortalize himself by erecting a lodging-house for men, where, at a mere nominal price, the poor wretched wanderer might find a quiet and peaceful resting place. A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CROTON WATER.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department is now in the hands of the Corporation printers. It is a long document. We condense the principal facts. The figures attached to the Report show the following results:

AMOUNT OF PIPES LAID DURING THE YEAR.

Six-inch mains	19,786 feet.
Twelve-inch mains	4,062 feet.
Twenty-inch mains	1,492 feet.
Thirty-inch mains	10,[illegible] feet.
Total	36,[illegible] feet.

Or seven miles, less thirty-nine feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER, Water Purveyor.

SEWERS CONTRACTED FOR DURING THE YEAR.

Of sewers by contract	32,761 feet.
Of sewers by private expense	4,[illegible] feet.
Total	36,[illegible] feet.

Or seven miles 1,719 feet.

Total number of receiving basins	110
Total length of culverts to same	3,200 feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER, Water Purveyor.

SEWERS—*Constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department since its organization in 1849:*

Year		
1849	Number of Sewers	26
	Number of basins and culverts	58
	Lineal length in feet	16,165
1850	Number of sewers	79
	Number of basins and culverts	173
	Lineal length in feet	41,879
1851	Number of sewers	105
	Number of basins and culverts	187
	Lineal length in feet	62,069
1852	Number of sewers	100
	Number of basins and culverts	186
	Lineal length in feet	65,690
1853	Number of sewers	85
	Number of basins and culverts	254
	Lineal length in feet	73,542
1854	Number of sewers	88
	Number of basins and culverts	244
	Lineal length in feet	73,519
1855	Number of sewers	65
	Number of basins and culverts	110
	Lineal length in feet	53,479
	Total	74 miles, 469 feet.

WATER RENTS.

The great and satisfactory increase in the water rents this year, and its total amount collected since the first organization of this department in 1842, of $4,655,419 99, as exhibited in the schedule, furnishes an inducement to prosecute the new works which are contemplated, on the principle of obtaining reasonable pecuniary remuneration.

INCREASED REVENUE.

The revenue of the department this year has increased over the past by $65,710, and satisfies the most sanguine expectations.

WATER-METERS.

Meters have been placed on sixty-eight large buildings, and have operated beneficially in determining the quantity of water consumed; and the Board propose to extend the system in special cases of hotels, factories, &c., as circumstances may require, but have not yet become convinced that the exercise of a proper discretion would allow of their being introduced into private houses, because the expense for the whole City, and in proportion for a part, would amount, at the present prices for meters and for putting up, to something like $1,000,000, and for their repairs and superintendence, to more than $3,000,000 per annum. This is an expenditure which the Corporation would not incur, either at once or by degrees, and which, for the following reasons, it would be equally impolitic, unless absolutely necessary, to impose upon consumers in families. The revenue has been constantly and largely increasing under a system which has acquired the sanction of many years of experience in its favor. No meter has yet been invented sufficiently inexpensive for general use, and at the same time strong enough to stand the frosts of Winter.

LEAKAGE IN THE AQUEDUCT.

About two miles below the dam, the aqueduct, supported by embankments, runs over a piece of low ground. In the early Spring a leak was discovered by the superintendent of that division, which issued from a fissure in the bottom of the aqueduct, about three hundred feet in length, into which the blade of a knife could be inserted. Whether this was caused by any natural settling of the ground or by the severity of the frost in February, or from the water descending from the adjacent high grounds into a creek, along the line of the work, and percolating to the foundation-wall, or from all these causes together, the damage was repaired by the prompt measures of the engineer of the department the moment it was reported, and such precautionary remedies applied as he deemed to be suitable to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The Engineer reports that the annual inspection of the interior of the aqueduct, made by him in October, showed that the plan adopted in these repairs had been efficacious, that no further settlement from that cause need be apprehended, that no other repairs of the interior were required, except of that minute description which have heretofore been found necessary, that they are decreasing from year to year, and that the aqueduct is acquiring greater solidity. Up to this period the whole exterior as well as interior of the aqueduct remains in good condition.

WASTE OF WATER.

The waste of the water in streets and buildings open to observation, has been repressed and greatly diminished for the present, but the improvement can be maintained only by an unflinching collection of the penalties from all delinquents. The probably much greater waste which results from the careless, profuse and excessive use of the water in families, amounting to an enormous quantity actually wasted, cannot be reached, without invading a privacy which it is too delicate an exercise of the authority confided to the Board to attempt. The careful use and reasonable consumption of the water in families must, therefore, be left to the moral sense of those who govern domestic establishments, and in mercantile houses and business offices, to that class of men who are known to be influenced in their particular occupations by the dictates of right, reason and equal justice. But nevertheless, the Board feel that they are not absolved from the duty of exacting the penalties for waste whenever a case of delinquency is discovered.

The report furnishes, for the information of the new Common Council, a condensed view of the operations of the Department. A high compliment is paid to the memory of the late NICHOLAS DEAN, who was an efficient President of the Croton Board. The duration of the term of office of the Commissioners for five years, is commended as working admirably. The Aqueduct, Reservoirs and supply pipes are reported to be in the best order, and an encouraging view is given of the condition of the Department generally.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, B. PINCKNEY, Esq., the newly elected President, in the Chair.

The President announced that Mr. ROBERT L. DICKINSON was entitled to a seat from the Twenty-fourth District, and that his name would hereafter be called. A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Prentice of the Thirtieth District, Eleventh Ward, claiming the seat of Councilman BOOLE. Referred to a Special Committee, namely, Mr. MARTIN of Nineteenth, Mr. WHITLOCK, of Twenty-seventh, and Mr. JOHN NOYES, of Fifty-fourth Districts.

A resolution was adopted for the formation of a committee to make arrangements for the due and befitting celebration of the birth-day "of the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON."

A communication was received from officers of several Fire Insurance Companies, asking that they may be allowed to wear at fires a special badge.

A paper was received from Mr. CARSON, Chief Engineer, advocating the propriety of the use of horse power to the fire engines. Thereupon a conversation arose as to the responsibility of the Council rather than that of the Chief Engineer, at a season like this, when the snow lay so deep. Several members thought the Engineer should be allowed some discretion in the matter. "Long runners" and "short runners" were discussed,—some having faith in the "longer," others in the "shorter" variety.

A resolution was offered empowering the Engineer "to provide appropriate wooden runners for each engine, and horses." Several members were averse to the sweeping terms of the resolution, and wished to know what limitation as to expense was to be imposed upon that functionary. On vote, 48 voted in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

A resolution was then moved that "the whole expense should not exceed $9,500." After an amendment had been negatived, on vote—53 affirmative, 2 negative—the resolution was adopted.

A communication was read from Mr. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, which a member desired to see printed in the minutes. A resolution upon it was read, empowering the Comptroller to pay the Police, which was laid over. Several resolutions as to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds were disposed of. Next, the ballot was renewed for the appointment of doorkeeper.

During the collection of the votes, which occupied some time, Mr. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST was seen at the reporters' table, attired, somewhat unusually, in a black coat, which might or might not have been a portion of the Henry Clay funeral drapery. He was asked why he was not a candidate for the office of "Doorkeeper," the psalmist having declared that such a position was preferable to being an inmate of the "tents of iniquity." The bustle of the announcement of the first ballot prevented us from catching his answer. A second ballot ended in "no choice." An adjournment was moved, and noisily negatived.

The roll was called for the third time, again there was no choice. On a fourth attempt, the Council were equally unsuccessful, Mr. PEABODY obtaining only 37 votes instead of 31 requisite to carry the decision. A fifth ballot gave Mr. PEABODY 30. A sixth gave Mr. PEABODY, 36, (final,) and FERNANDO WOOD, 1.

Presently, the Board adjourned until Friday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

At the Lower District Police Court, yesterday, only one case worthy of print came up, and that was the complaint of a young man, who alleged that he had been

SWINDLED AT [illegible].

The complainant is a young German named Moses Levy, and resides at No. 19 Mott-street. In his affidavit he sets forth, that on Tuesday last he was induced to enter the place No. 37 Bowery, and engage at a game of "faro," by which, in a short space of time, he was fleeced out of $250. When he had lost all, he asked one of the winners to return him a part of the money, as he was "dead broke," and for making such an impudent, indiscreet, unusual and unprofessional request, he was knocked down and kicked into the street, with a black eye and bloody nose. He gave the names of Thos. Bennett, Louis Sachs, —— Valentine and —— Jacobs, as parties to the affair, and they were all arrested by Sergeant Jourdan, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who postponed their examination till to-day.

Among the interesting transactions at the Tombs on Wednesday, was the

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER

from that place in a manner uncommon and facetious. The prisoner who so escaped is named John Summa, but being a notorious character is better known as "Snoozer," and was, in the morning at the Special Sessions, sentenced by Judge GAVAN to two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing, for a burglary and attempt at grand larceny. He with other prisoners was sent down to be locked up, previous to being sent to his destined rural home. His handcuffs were taken off; the usual formality of registry gone through with; Mr. Mullins, the turnkey, proceeded to close the doors on some other victims of the law committed to his charge, and when he had concluded doing so, Snoozer was not to be found. The alarm was given, the corridors and entry ways all searched, but to no purpose; "Snoozer" was for once wide-awake, and had evidently made his escape from durance vile, by showing to the doorkeepers an "exit" ticket furnished by some sympathizing friend, who had probably stolen it. Warden Grey at once sent word to the Chief of Police, who caused telegraphic dispatches to be sent to all the Police Station-houses, to look after the fugitive. During the past year 36,388 prisoners have been committed to the Tombs, and of the number "Snoozer" is the only one who effected an escape.

A BAD PLACE.

The "Temple" Saloon at No. 196 Canal-st., near Hudson-st., is a bad place. The Police report it to be a "rendezvous for thieves, prostitutes and pimps,"—and certain occurrences that took place there on Monday night last, seem to bear out these charges. John Cox, a resident of Croton, Westchester County, went in there on the night named for some purpose best known to himself, and before he left he was surrounded by a gang of thieves who robbed him of his wallet and $15 in money. When released from the rascals' clutches, he made complaint to officer Webb of the Fifth Ward who accompanied him back to the house in search of the thieves, but all of them had fled except a man named OSCAR PARSON, who was taken in custody, and yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial.

At the same place, at a late hour on the same night, a man named William Smith gave expression to something which so exasperated Ann Anderson, one of the attendant bar-maids, that she struck him on the temple with a tumbler, which felled him senseless to the floor, and while he was so lying the desperate woman continued to strike him with other tumblers, until her poor victim seemed dead. Officer Ford, of the Fifth Ward, hearing of the transaction, went to the place, where he found Smith lying, covered with blood. A surgeon, who was called, was of opinion that the injured man could not be removed with safety, so arrangements for his accommodation were made in the saloon. He was, yesterday, removed to the City Hospital. Dr. Thurston, under whose charge he is, pronounces the wounds not to be fatal. Anderson, the assailant, was arrested, and Judge CONNOLLY committed her for examination.

Jefferson Market.

The Second District Court has not been very hard pressed with business the past week. Cases of abandonment and things of like nature were abundant, as they always are at this Court, but as all such charges are investigated in the private room in a very private way, and are of importance only to the parties directly interested, we do not give such matters space. We may say in reference to this matter, however, that nearly all the females interested in these examinations, either as principals or witnesses, are good-looking and generally wear their veils down. Another fact in this connection is that they (the charges we mean) are generally settled by paying damages.

Yesterday, a case was brought up there suggestive of the question,

WHO STOLE THE DONKEY?

Mrs. McGinnies wanted a donkey; she would have one; so she bought a mule for $100, after disposing of some furniture to raise the funds. Now, Mr. McGinnies didn't want the donkey, and wouldn't have it, so he agreed to dispose of it to Mr. McLane for $110, and Mr. McLane, without paying any money for the privilege, took the donkey away up town and sold it for $55. So the story of the complainant runneth, but Counsellor Maly, the learned gentleman for the defence, says he will "riddle" it when the case comes up for examination to-day.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A VESSEL.

Three boys were found in the cabin of the schooner *Eloise Reeves*, on Tuesday night, having in their possession a set of colors and other articles, belonging to the vessel, with which they were about to decamp, when surprised by the captain of the vessel. One of the thieves, named James Craney, was secured and yesterday taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him for trial.

Neither at the Essex or Mayor's Police Courts was there anything of note transacted.

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 13 Sixth-street, on the body of John Burke, a child 6 years of age, who died from the effects of inhaling steam from the nozzle of a tea-kettle. The deceased, by some strange infatuation, put his mouth to the tea-kettle, and inhaled the steam, which caused his death. The Jury in the case rendered a verdict as above.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Daniel Conner, a lad 14 years of age, while at work yesterday in the Union Steam Works, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was accidentally caught in one of the belts, dragged among the machinery, and instantly killed. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The child Slack, who was injured the other evening by being run over by car No. 60 on the Eighth-avenue railroad, died at the Hospital yesterday. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict exonerating the driver of the car from all blame. The driver, who has been in prison since the accident, was thereupon released.

WHO OWNS IT?

A beautiful gold ring was found with and taken from a suspicious person the other day, by officer Weeks of the Twenty-first Ward Police. He thinks it has been stolen and wants to find an owner. There are three initials on it.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 39, 77, 108, to the end.

CIRCUIT.—Nos. 24, 17, 53, 54, 56 to 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98 to 108, 110 to 136.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 7, 43, 110, 132, 137 to 145, 147 to 152, 156, 167, 160 to 173.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 99 to 118—*Part II.* Nos. 56, 60, 86 to 98.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

UTTERING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Thomas Thute was indicted upon the charge of uttering a forged paper with intent to defraud the firm of Messrs. Winant & Degraw. Mr. Robert S. Bussing, of the firm of Bussing, Crocker & Dodge, proved the presentation by a carman named Michael Spelman, of an order for eight kegs of nails, which were delivered by his direction; and subsequently six of these kegs, valued $6 each, were observed by Mr. Bussing to be in the possession of Spelman. No counsel appearing for the prisoner, the Court assigned Charles S. Spencer, Esq., as his counsel.

John Bennett swore that on the 8th of December, the prisoner, from whom he had previously purchased a keg of nails, came and asked him if he required any more. He said they were in a cart, at a certain corner, but he (Bennett) having a suspicion that the prisoner was offering stolen goods, followed him and gave him in charge. The nails were also taken to the Station-house, and subsequently identified and claimed by Mr. Bussing.

Mr. WM. F. B. Bunting was shown by the District Attorney three orders upon his house, to which the name of Lee & Bunting were signed; the witness pronounced them all forgeries. These orders were presented not by the prisoner, but by other parties. After the examination of other witnesses, Mr. Spencer, for the defence, contended that the prisoner did not know that the order was forged. It was wrong to condemn the prisoner out of his own mouth, but if reliable, his statements ought not to be taken piece-meal. The prisoner had disclosed who the man was that had given him these orders; there was nothing to show that the prisoner acted with a guilty knowledge.

The Judge said that was the only question, whether the prisoner, on presenting the order, knew it to be a forgery. The jury retired, and after a few minutes' deliberation found a verdict of guilty. The District-Attorney, in moving for judgment, specified two previous convictions, whereupon the Judge, addressing the prisoner appropriately, sentenced him to four years and nine months' imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison.

TWO [illegible] OATS.

Owen Gannon, a boy of about seventeen years of age, was indicted for stealing a quantity of oats from Sylvester S. Mangam, but, the case breaking down as against him, the District-Attorney relinquished the prosecution, and asked for a verdict of *not guilty*, in order that he might place him on the stand as a witness against another party. The District-Attorney then charged Thomas Murphy with having received the oats, knowing them to be stolen. At any time, if he could get a good case, he would bring it to bear the third count of receiving [illegible] [illegible] for it in New-York, there were no receivers, there would be no thieves. A [illegible] [illegible] unless very satisfactorily explained. He then proceeded to read the evidence. In the former case, it was the same Jury) [illegible] Murphy.

Owen Gannon then swore as to there being 18 bags of oats, and gave a very unsophisticated account of his having carried three of these bags up stairs into Murphy's place; Murphy said nothing to him; Norton asked Murphy for a dollar to clear the unclaimed oats on the stairs and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] saw the wagon wheeled away. The District-Attorney asked a great variety of ingenious questions, but could not get much out of this witness to implicate Murphy. Works for Mr. Bogert in Clinton Market.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Phillips*.—Heard not a word about any bargain; Norton never told witness how much he got from Mr. Murphy. On being asked, "Who do you live with?" he answered, "For the last seven weeks I have been living in the Tombs; [illegible] my mother is in service.

The mother of Gannon, being called, said: "I am a servant; I have lived in the highest families in New-York;" the witness was very much flustered, but the prosecuting Attorney could get no admission from the witness as to her knowledge of any of the parties excepting her son who had been just acquitted.

Mr. Phillips, for Murphy, said there was evidence to show that he had paid the full value for the oats, and an Alderman, old, hardworking customer, [illegible] Alderman Hoffmire to speak to character, as well as Alderman Ely, but they had just left. Mr. Hall would admit the value of their testimony.

Several respectable witnesses who were present indorsed the aldermanic opinion. O'Hara, one of Murphy's carmen, deposed that the oats were brought at 6 o'clock A. M.; it was nothing unusual for Mr. Murphy to be up at that time. His stable had been robbed; that was the reason these oats were taken up stairs. Murphy told him how much he had paid for them, namely $28.

The son of Murphy being called, directly proved the payment, and the mode of it, also the previous robbery of the stable, and the probable reason why oats were sent stored in a bedroom; heard nothing until he heard the man coming up the stairs with the oats; witness was then in bed.

The District-Attorney then read from Roscoe the nature of the proofs of guilty knowledge, and the circumstances illustrative of such presumption. He dwelt strongly on the reception of goods at "untimely hours" and "concealed under beds, or up chimneys."

Mr. Phillips said there was no proof that any larceny had been committed, besides, the Jury would see its possession had been well accounted for, and the evidence as to character was good.

The judge gave the case to the Jury. These oats had been scattered on the way from Mr. Mangam's boat, and so traced to Murphy's house, where they were covered up under a bed. So much for the facts of a larceny. As to whether Murphy knew they were stolen, the evidence of his son seems to show that the men were not there the night before; it would not seem there was any previous contract. They came and brought the goods with them. The whole case is very blind, as an ordinary business transaction.

If he paid even the full price, that does not affect the possibility that he might know the oats were stolen. Was the little conversation that took place a suspicious circumstance?

The Jury retired, and after an hour found themselves in the predicament just now so very fashionable among deliberative assemblies—couldn't agree.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In re opening of Central Park.—This matter again came up yesterday, when it was expected that a decision would be rendered, as to which Judges should hear the case. Mr. Justice COWLES, however, stated that he had been requested by Justice ROOSEVELT, his associate, to adjourn the decision until Monday, the 21st instant. This is the eighth time the matter has been adjourned for determining the question as to what Justice can hear it.

Opinion of Judge Daly in a libel suit against the Express.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Ruse & Ruse vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—DALY, J.—The effect of the charge made by the Code is, that when the defendant pleads a justification but fails to prove it, he shall not be precluded from giving evidence in mitigation, provided he has set up in his answer the facts and circumstances on which he means to rely in mitigation. The gravamen of the libel set out in the complaint is, that the plaintiffs were engaged in a fraudulent attempt to influence the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Ruse pavement; that Ruse had carried Common Council for job after job, year after year, and that his outfits had been so expensive that his income and double profits had scarcely made up the costs of these outfits. It is difficult to get at the precise charge made in the publication without the aid of the innuendoes made use of in the complaint to show its intent or true meaning; and the substance of the innuendos is, that the defendants intended that it should be believed that the plaintiffs had been accustomed to pay the Common Council bribes for job after job, year after year, and that the plaintiffs were engaged in a fraudulent attempt to influence the decision of the Supreme Court. The matter set up in mitigation of damages, is in effect that the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with the Common Council for the pavement of the Bowery, for which they would obtain excessive profits, more than one-half of the actual cost. That divers persons had offered to do the work in as good a manner as the plaintiffs for many per cent. less and give security. That the contract was made by the Common Council, though the Harlem Railroad were under obligation to keep the Bowery in repair. That by the plaintiffs' contract part of the Bowery, which had been but recently paved, was to be taken up and donated to them. That they pretended to have a patent right for the peculiar pavement, but had not. That they did not execute to their contract for the pavement of Broadway in good faith, and generally the defendants propose to give in evidence the wasteful and improper conduct of the Common Council, and the disregard of the public interest by which the public taxes were inordinately and unnecessarily increased, and what was done in public matters in consideration of the conduct of the Common Council, &c. This may all have been proper matter for the defendants to notice as public journalists, but it furnishes no extenuation for the specific charges made in the publication in question. It is too remote and disconnected with the substantive matter there charged upon the plaintiffs, and could not be received in mitigation of these charges.

LONG ISLAND.

Funeral of A. J. S. Degraw.

The funeral of Mr. DEGRAUW, who was killed at the fire in Court-street, on Monday morning last, will take place on Friday, at 2 P. M., in the Pacific-street M. E. Church. The Brooklyn Horticultural Society, of which he was Treasurer, and the Board of Officers of the Fire Department, of which he was President, held meetings on Tuesday evening, when suitable resolutions were adopted. The Horticultural Society, out of respect to deceased, adjourned without transacting any other business.

The Trustees of the Fire Department and Board of Representatives also held meetings last evening for the same purpose.

The whole Fire Department of Brooklyn will attend the funeral in citizens' dress, only wearing their badges. The Departments of New-York, Newark, Flushing, and Eastern District of Brooklyn, have been invited to join in the ceremony.

The line will form on Fulton-street, right resting on Court-street, and will move precisely at 1 o'clock. While the procession is moving all of the alarm bells of the city will be tolled. Chief-Engineer [illegible] D. VELSER will act as Chief Marshal.

A Whole Family Poisoned by Eating Ham—One Death.

The family of Mr. JAMES M. DUFF, residing at No. 18 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, were all poisoned the present week, as is supposed by eating ham, as also was Mrs. WARD, widow of Capt. J. S. WARD, and her child, residing in the same house. The ham was purchased of a respectable grocer on Saturday night, and was on the dinner table Sunday. Soon after dinner Mr. DUFF, his wife, daughter, and a servant girl, all presented symptoms of having been poisoned. The aid of Dr. WARD was immediately called, and the parties all recovered. On Tuesday morning Mrs. WARD and her child, two years old, ate some of the ham, and both were taken sick. The child died on Tuesday night; the mother is now considered out of danger. A family in New-York city was poisoned in this manner last Summer, when several persons died.

Stabbing at a Ball.

At a ball held at HOLDER's Hotel, at the outer termination of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, a man named WM. T. PERRINE was severely stabbed in the left arm by TRACY SHELDON, as stated, without any provocation whatever. SHELDON, while in the ball-room, asked PERRINE for a quid of tobacco, to which he replied that he did not use the weed. Soon after, while descending the stairs to the barroom, SHELDON met him and stabbed him in the left arm with a large pocket-knife, cutting off one of the arteries. The Ninth Ward Police arrested SHELDON, and yesterday morning he was brought before Justice HENRY E. CURTIS, when the accused waived an examination, and was committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A gentleman from Ohio, named JOHN KELLY, was swindled out of $65 by a couple of sharpers at the foot of Congress-street, yesterday, by using the "patent safe." JOHN CLOSSON, one of the parties, was arrested by Constable Cole, and committed for trial.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in the City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at [illegible] a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies; Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, uniformly Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad last night, just below Poughkeepsie, which resulted in the death of three persons, and the wounding, more or less seriously, of some dozen others. A detailed account we give in another column.

At one o'clock this morning the House of Representatives was still in session, with no prospect of an immediate adjournment. There seemed to be a determination to prolong the session until some conclusion should be arrived at. The Senate was not in session.

In the State Senate yesterday, a preliminary report of the Census was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Petty gave notice of two bills—one to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, and the other to organize the Police of New-York; a bill was introduced by Mr. Spencer in relation to the investment of money belonging to the Bank Fund in the purchase of a Bank Fund Stock; and Standing Committees were announced. In the House, several ballots were had for Speaker without any result—Ozden's highest vote being 44, and the Republican vote being firm at 35.

Where is Mayor Wood's other Message?

Our citizens may be presumed, by this time, to have read and digested Mayor Wood's free-trade essay, and to be prepared for his promised message on the condition of the City, and municipal affairs in general. There could not be a more favorable moment than the present time for the publication of this anxiously expected document. Congress and the State Legislature are doing nothing, and the public mind is entirely free from any great and engrossing topic. It may be otherwise in another week, and, if the Mayor is anxious to concentrate the attention of the public upon his message, he will do well to bring it out at once. As the new City Government must immediately commence work, it seems to be very important that the Mayor, instead of muddling their brains with essays on Free-Trade and the science of Government, should furnish them with that sort of information in reference to the condition of the City, which is necessary to enable them to go to work in an intelligent manner. As the streets are now encumbered with snow, and the business of the City is greatly impeded owing to the tracks of the railroads being buried up under snow and ice, it would be well if the Mayor would send a message to the Common Council suggesting some method of clearing away the frozen obstructions which lie in the very paths of our local commerce. Custom-House duties are not half so oppressive, or so detrimental to trade, as the frozen incumbrances which now fill up our thoroughfares, and prevent the running of our railroad carriages.

As there are plenty of unemployed men in the City, who would be glad to labor if they could find employment, why not set them to work to clear the snow out of the principal streets, and level those in which there is most travel, and have it thrown into the river? If the present cold snap should continue much longer, the loss to the City, from the injury to our local commerce, in consequence of the incumbrances in the streets, would be infinitely greater than the cost of removing the snow and clearing away the paths. There is no reason why this should not be done at the expense of the City; and as our Mayor has manifested so lively an interest in the prosperity of the City, and shown so clearly that it may be so much advanced by removing all restrictions from commerce, we trust that he will send in his Message at once, recommending some measure for the immediate relief of our streets. It will hardly do to wait for a thaw to clean off the ice and snow, for, if a thaw should come while the snow remains, the condition of our streets would be inconceivably bad, and all the basements of our houses would be in imminent danger of inundation.

Peace Rumors.

In all wars which do not terminate in the utter extermination of one or other of the contending parties, a time arrives in which the victor feels that he has obtained all that his preponderance is likely to afford him, in which his might begins to decline, and his determination has lost its first energy; results, too, are attained which he does not wish to endanger, and he directs his attention to negotiations by which he can turn the advantages he has obtained to the best possible account. This may be called the culminating point of a war. For his opponent—if he possess the necessary means of endurance, if he know how to profit by the advantages of his situation—negotiation, even prudent concessions after severe defeats, are often the wisest policy he can pursue—the more so if by time he can recover what he has lost by the misfortunes of war, and if he have prospects of gaining additional power and strength which will allow him hereafter to commence the fight anew.

The present war in the East cannot be said to have yet reached its culminating point for the Western Powers, but it is nevertheless not far distant. The desire for peace is generally felt both in England and France, and in a still higher degree in Constantinople. Assurances are profusely given that the most peaceful sentiments are entertained, and that nothing more is sought to be attained than what has been already achieved. The dark side of the war is minutely delineated, and the peace tendencies of the "old Russian party," of whom Count Nesselrode and the dying Prince Paskiewitch are the chiefs, are also emphatically dwelt upon and reiterated. Thus far the Western Powers are pleased to show the *patte de velours*, but they take care at the same time to show their teeth, and to threaten Russia with a full measure of their vengeance, which is only to be appeased by her total destruction.

It is plain, nevertheless, that the desire for peace is based upon a much more stable foundation than the desire for war—more particularly in France. Without any special interests at stake, without any great object to attain, France entered upon the war, thinking that Russia would immediately yield, when the Allied armies and fleets once passed the Bosphorus. The critical position of the French Throne, needed a diversion of some sort or other to allow the new occupant to establish himself firmly in his seat—but now that the account of the two years' campaign is made out, that the gains and the losses are both made manifest, it is seen what the gains have cost, what they may yet cost—and what varied dangers and disasters may ensue from them. It is found that the culminating point is near at hand, that the results which have been gained are in lamentable disproportion to the price which has been paid for them, and that now nothing better remains to be done, than to be satisfied with what has been attained, and with a certain show of generosity to conclude a peace. But the question then presents itself—Will Russia agree to this? Is it to be expected either in a military or a political point of view?

The real question is, What danger arises to Russia from a termination of the war? Her unwieldy dimensions are so immense that it is impossible for her at present to attempt any extension of her territory, even at her principal points of strength. No remarkable preparations were found against a land attack, the resistance was dogged but unsuccessful, and up to this time the Russian Army has not produced a single military leader of more than ordinary capacity. The Allies, notwithstanding these advantages, have gained but little—their capture of Sebastopol alone excepted—their *offensive strength* has never been sufficient to carry the war even a few miles into the enemy's territory; the sea-coast has been so nibbled away that on this side the Russians have not much more to lose except Odessa, and they have had ample time and opportunity to render that secure. What Russia had to lose, she has, for the greater part, already lost, and it is clear that this loss on the part of the Russians cannot be accounted as gain by the Allies—on the contrary, they have bought it at a very high price. A permanent occupation of the Crimea is not to be thought of. The positions at present occupied by the Allied forces, although of the greatest importance to Russia, are happily for her in the hands of four Powers, with very conflicting interests—besides which, there are many other reasons which might be adduced against a continued occupation of the Crimea, the complete conquest of which, even were it achieved by the Western Powers, would prove anything rather than a remunerative investment for them since it is evident that the Allied commanders have not found it possible to advance beyond the immediate reach of their fleets. To compel Russia, therefore, by force of arms, and by victories gained over her troops, to sue for peace, is simply illusory. It is only by the other form of warfare—by tiring her out—that she ever can be driven to make peace. Russia is well aware of this; she knows that it is the only way in which she can be attacked. Even the vacillating and weak-minded Emperor Alexander did not yield when the enemy possessed himself of his capital and planted his standards on the ashes of the Kremlin, in the heart of the country.

If, therefore, Russia cannot be *compelled* to make peace, how can she be expected to accept the terms contained in the Austrian ultimatum, said to have been conveyed to St. Petersburg by Count Esterhazy? Could any advantages which the Czar might derive from a cessation of hostilities compensate him for the losses which such humiliating terms would impose upon him? We allude to the self-confidence of his subjects, the vigor of the national feeling, the strength of the popular reliance on the power and stability of the reigning dynasty. These may be said to be but moral losses, but no people, and the Russian least of all, can endure them without immense disadvantage. The war, too, is not without its benefits for Russia; she is undergoing a process of purification which is calculated to advance materially her internal development. In no country in the world have artificial cultivation and corruption been carried to the same extent as in Russia. This war, by overthrowing all that is inert, hollow and worthless, will remedy this evil. What would Russia have been without her 1806–7? If Stein and Gneisenau, in a much more critical and doubtful position, did not yield, how is it to be supposed that the Czar will do so, when all classes of his subjects, moved by feelings of religion and patriotism, are unanimous in their loyal support? It is, therefore, a violent presumption to suppose that he will unhesitatingly accept the ultimatum of Austria, by which the Allies would be placed in as good a position as they could hope to obtain by the most brilliant military and naval successes, by the conquest of the Crimea and all his possessions on and near the Black Sea. Up to this moment he has given no indication that he is prepared to make any such sacrifice, or consent to any such curtailment of both his moral and territorial power. Notwithstanding Austria's announcement of this "positively last appearance," it may be found that the terms upon which the Allies are willing to treat are not so comprehensive and exacting as we are led to suppose, and that after a due exchange of "propositions" and "counter-propositions," "conferences" will be opened, in which arrangements will be made by which the honor of all parties will be saved, and the inestimable blessings of peace restored to Europe.

Irish Filibusterism.

Notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Robert Tyler, President of the Emigrant Aid Society, that the members of that Association did not entertain the idea of invading Ireland, unless there should be a war between England and the United States, or under the auspices of Russia, it appears that the United States Marshal, in Cincinnati, has arrested half a dozen members of the Association in that City who were "plotting in conjunction with bands of men in other cities, for a fillibustering expedition" against the Emerald Isle. Ireland is safe for a while longer; and, in fact, it is not a little surprising that a strange fatality attends every expedition against that portion of the British Empire; it bears a charmed life which fillibusters have not yet been able to touch. But no sooner is one expedition disposed of than another is started; and we have lately been informed of a new movement for giving liberty to Ireland, which will probably end like the rest. The new organization of Irish fillibusters, it is said, is composed of some three thousand Irish confederate refugees and emigrants of '48 and '49, who hold the same principles for which they differed with the Repeal Association in 1846, and confederated in the succeeding year. They are opposed to agitation of all kinds, and believe, in the words of the leading national journal in Dublin, (by the last steamer,) that there is no

> "Need of *talking leaders* to keep telling us that the English Parliament will do this and that, which it won't; must do this and that, which it mustn't; to keep telling us that they will die on the floor of the house (like John O'Connell) to save their country; and only want a little loose change—a few halfpence, in fact—from you, to enable them to live till they die (on the floor) decently?"

Between these confederates in New-York and the Massachusetts Association there appears to be a breach as wide as that between "Young Ireland" and "Old Ireland." Between them it is a question of arms and agitation;—of silence *versus* sound. The one party is evidently, though silently, prepared to espouse the first plausible opportunity, the other holds Conventions and tells the world and the London *Times* that they must prepare. The silent party has, if we learn aright, some slim branches in Boston and in the States of Louisiana and Pennsylvania, with scattered friends throughout all the States of the Union. The other having a just appreciation of the power of the public press, and the ever-ready excitement growing from notoriety, have by the official announcement of the Convention organized branches in twenty-four States. With the confederates are united in sympathy the most trusted and tried of the distinguished Irish exiles with and under whom they rallied "at home." With the New-England Society are joined many men of wealth and good purposes. Thus on the one side they have *men* and on the other *money*.

On reviewing these movements here, one is naturally anxious to look at the object which awakens the solicitude of both. In Ireland, at present, the most remarkable fact is the appearance of a new national journal, called after one of the proscribed and prosecuted papers of '48, rendered celebrated by the banishment or exile of all its writers. The appearance of the new *Tribune*, (quoted above,) at this particular juncture, is looked upon by certain parties as ominous, and the boldness of its tone exhibits a strong contrast to that of the clerical and constabulary organs which have consistently been abusing everything republican and American, as well as setting themselves forth as the only mouthpieces of the Irish people. The *Nation*, whose clarion tones once resounded over the world, has outlived its reputation. While every one praises its past, none know that it exists at present. It has become obscure, since '48, by abusing the men who made it famous. The *Tribune* comes out forcibly on the Tenant-Right. It does not believe in any Parliamentary temporizations of the question. It believes that the land belongs to the people, and that "compensation for improvements," or "equitable arrangements," and the like, are but mockeries, delusions, and snares. It says:

> "It is the uncontroverted opinion of the best jurists, even, not only on the Continent, but in England itself, that land differs from 'possessions' in being incapable of becoming the absolute 'property' of any individual. Men can 'own' only what, by their labor and skill, they raise out of the land, and what, by their labor and skill, they construct upon it. But the land itself is the nation's alone, and the nation may, when it likes, resume every acre of it for the purpose of a redistribution more in accordance with the well-being, material and moral, of the great bulk of the inhabitants living upon it."

Reviewing the present position of England, the Dublin *Tribune* looks upon it as presenting that difficulty, which should furnish Ireland's opportunity. It considers that "the war has done, up to the present, what neither famine, nor bankruptcy, nor chartism, nor repeal agitation, nor monster meetings could effect"—it has dealt a blow to the English system. It labors to impress on the people that the glory of Great Britain is departing, if indeed it has not departed, that their old enemy is now but a third-rate power and completely at the mercy of France,—that the boasted Constitution is but an arm of Napoleonic power, and evidences in proof the expulsion of the French refugees from Jersey.

> "We request (it says) all men to take notice that there is now in these countries, no law, no liberty, no constitution, save and except what Louis Napoleon, or his faithful henchman, Lord Palmerston, may graciously permit."

It rejoices to chronicle that in the presence of an imperious necessity the whole system has collapsed. The Irish landlords it considers, and justly, as great enemies to the Irish people, as London law boldly denounces them, and comes out openly for revolution.

> "And if even revolution be the price of that justice which is denied to the farmers of Ireland, is not revolution after all better than perpetual wrong? * * If re-distribution of land be the only way to it, we must have a re-distribution of land. If they (the landlords) were not so short sighted as to refuse to listen to the demand for "Compensation of Improvements," and the "Tenant-Right of Ulster," they would not now hear their own title to their possessions called in question. And, perhaps, it may be called in question—sooner than any of them yet imagine. For who can tell whither men are led by utter disappointment and mad despair?"

Such things have been said before, but not exactly at a period like the present, when it is supposed Ireland is tranquil. The *Tribune* must be started, either to re-illume the feelings expressed by Mitchel and others in '48, or as the organ of an active principle still culminating.

Against seven Irish papers there are actions for libel pending at present. One at the instigation of a member of Parliament, a second from a Catholic clergyman, a third from a Protestant ditto, a fourth at the suit of the butter-merchants of Cork, and the remainder for articles touching sales under the Encumbered Estates Act.

What is libelous to a person or a corporation is seditious and treasonous to a Government, and we would not be surprised if the *Tribune* should soon be made famous by a State prosecution.

An English Republican.

Although we doubt not there are within the British House of Commons not a few who secretly admire and desire to imitate our free and generous institutions, it is rare indeed to find within that sphere a statesman who has the boldness to announce this admiration. Whatever may be the secret feeling, there is in the governing classes so strong an aversion to and fear of a system to which, the more they become enlightened and conscious of their rights, the more nations must come, that a politician who had the audacity to avow himself a lover of Republicanism virtually ostracized himself from office for the rest of his legislative days. The rising statesman may declare himself a devotee of despotism as carried out by Alexander of Russia, or Napoleon of France, or may execrate it as suits the national interest in the one, and reverence it in the other, but to Republicanism all favor is forbidden.

It is refreshing, under these circumstances, to find one brave voice lifted up to speak what many feel but fear to utter. On all occasions, both in the House and out of the British House of Representatives, Mr. John Bright has been the undisguised champion of American Institutions, and staunch upholder of Republican principles, and Mr. John Bright is no ordinary man. Bred up in the serene atmosphere of the Society of Friends, and trained up in those sober, industrial pursuits to which they confine the peaceful tenor of their way, John Bright, like another Norval, delighted to talk of battles political and mingle in the tempest of life which swung and swayed around him. The great commercial depression and dearth of food which prevailed about the period of 1839, 1840, 1841, was one of those occasions which give opportunity and call forth men. John Bright answered to this call, and sprang with a bold bound into the thick of the struggle then commencing for untaxed bread; and in all those gatherings of the toiling masses which rose up over the land, he was ever by the side of Cobden, combatting with an energy and force, not second even to his, for free food. To his sturdy battle and power of work was, in a large measure, due the success of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the triumph in England of Free Trade. The action and fighting was done by Cobden and Bright, the organization entirely created by George Wilson, who, though working unseen, was the directing genius of the campaign. Somewhat of the success was doubtless also due to the subject. The principle of Napoleon, that the stomach governs the world, applicable everywhere, is trebly so in England. Pinch that delicate organ and the British Lion's mane at once stands on end. Englishmen will never fight like the French or Germans for a pet theory or sentimental grievance.

The first opportunity, of course, found Bright carried to that great battle-field, the British House of Commons. He cannot be said to have caught distinction in that most fastidious assembly at a bound. It is rarely indeed it gives its favor at a first assault, and usually exhibits much coy coldness before being won. The failure of Disraeli's maiden effort is well known, and how, when assailed with derisive laughter, he exclaimed in prophetic bitterness of soul, "the time will come when you must hear me." Bright's reception was of a different order, and the hostile cries in which his voice was attempted to be drowned arose rather from aversion and shock at the coarse vigor and rough energy of his style, than at any depreciation of, or contempt for, his strong masculine intellect. The true ore always finds an answering ring on the floor of the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright has gradually risen in its estimation until he has become to be ranked as second only to Gladstone in power and ability of debate.

Mr. Bright never fences, in Parliamentary warfare, or, like Disraeli, thrusts slyly into the side of an antagonist the point of a polished but poisoned rapier. He wields a battle-axe, and cleaves with bold and unbending stroke all who come across his path. There is no skirmish or hesitation. You see him bend, like a huge woodsman, to lift his weapon, and then strike down with deadly battery of blows. Strong in the accummulation of facts, and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, he presses on an opponent unrelentingly, relying on strength of stroke rather than sharpness of blade. In this respect he differs wholly from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, the former of whom ranks first, and the latter next, after Mr. Bright, as debaters in the House of Commons.

Between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright there is a special personal animosity, and in the constant duellos to which it leads the jaunty Premier invariably suffers. In the circumstance that on the great Don Pacifico debate, which involved Lord Palmerston's future and fame as a Minister, Mr. Bright was his strong opponent, and was one of the four Liberals, the others being the late Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson, who alone voted against him, this feeling of rancor found birth. In every great party debate which has since come off, these two combatants have singled each other out for a special tilt, and doubtless during the next session they will have many angry encounters.

The breadth of Mr. Bright's opinions, which are strongly Republican, and the boldness with which he enters them, make it impossible for him to hold official opinions until a great change shall have come over the system of Government in England. But it would be difficult to overrate the influence his eloquence and argument exert on the opinions of the country.

In person Mr. Bright is of that huge frame and stentorian power of voice usually given to men of his mould, of that form in fact with which

> "Brawny Cleon bawled the Agora down,
> And broad-limbed Mahomet clutched a prophet's crown."

His features are dark and stern, of the Cromwellian class, and are made rather repulsive by a perpetual cloud which hangs over his brow and throws a shadow over his face, which gives him at a distance an appearance of greater age than a closer inspection sustains. He is in full vigor of years and health. His personal vanity, like that of many distinguished men, knows no bounds. The walls of his study are hung with a multitude of portraits of "John Bright, M. P. for Manchester," before which he often stands in an attitude of agonizing admiration. He has been twice married, and entertains very singular notions as to connubial affinities, believing it is the duty of man to be guided in the selection of a partner more by the character of the product likely to proceed from the blending of particular classes, than from any other love of sentiment or affection.

Mr. Bright is a partner of the great carpet-manufacturing house of Bright Brothers at Rochdale, but is not generally considered to be a man of wealth. The conduct of the business is chiefly in his brother's hands, Mr. Bright's political duties and aspirations engrossing almost wholly both his time and attention. We doubt not that before many Summers have passed, Mr. Bright will in person afford us an opportunity of judging of the fidelity of this light sketch of his character and person by a visit to this country, for which he has so great an admiration.

Beef and the Snow-Storm.

The Cattle trains on the Railroads were so impeded by the storm, that the great Beef market at Forty-fourth-street presented a sorry appearance yesterday, there being only 803 on hand in the morning. A full supply of animals were on the way, but they mostly came in "a day after the fair." The butchers, however, wisely concluded to wait, so that no very great advance in prices took place. There will probably be plenty of Bullocks at the Washington Drove Yards and elsewhere this morning, if not on every day this week.

Some cotemporaries are predicting a future short supply of Beef. These fears appear to be groundless. The weekly arrivals are equal to all demands, while great numbers of Cattle are kept at home by Western farmers to eat up the superabundance of corn and hay produced the past season. With increased facilities and fair prices for transportation on the Railroads, the West will send us all the Beef we shall want for many months, if not years, to come. Ohio alone sent more than thirty thousand Bullocks to one of our City markets last year, and the number can be doubled at short notice. The States west of Ohio are ready to treble the amount furnished in 1855.

Good Times—Food Getting Cheaper.

Those who study only the prices current furnished by their grocer's bills, may not be aware of the fact that our staple articles of food have been daily growing cheaper. Take flour as an example: Nov. 28—six weeks ago—ordinary State flour sold at wholesale for $9 25@$9 31¼ per barrel. To-day, the same brand sold for $7 87½@$7 93¾—a fall of $1 37½ per barrel, or nearly 15 per cent., and this in the heart of Winter with the great channels of cheap transportation closed. A year ago to-day this brand of flour sold for $8 75@$8 87½—or nearly a dollar per barrel higher than now. Will the bakers please make a note of the above, for a friend at our elbow, who buys bread, says he is sure bakers' loaves are smaller than they were one month ago.

Six weeks ago Mess Pork sold for $21 75@$22 50 per barrel; to-day for $15 75. Sugars and most articles in the grocery line are also cheaper. Butter and Eggs, Apples and Potatoes, and most other kinds of eatables are, to say the least, no higher. The cold weather and the temporary blockading of the roads by snow may cause a little temporary rise in farm produce, but this will not last. There is too large a supply in the country to admit of its long continuance.

Wallack's Theatre.

That most excellent comedy "Still Water Runs Deep" was produced here last night, for the benefit of Mr. Walcot, an artist who deserved a much better house than he got. We have already spoken of the merits of this work, and it is unnecessary to add anything to our previous commendation. The caste at Mr. Wallack's theatre would probably have satisfied us if we had not seen the same play at Burton's, but with the recollection of the latter version vividly in our mind, we must confess to some disappointment. Mr. Walcot does not possess the physical requisites for the robustious John Mildmay, nor does he realize the observant conservative character of that individual. He is much too sleek and stealthy, and bears a stronger resemblance to a detective officer than to the hearty Yorkshireman. Mr. Brougham, who played Hawksley, would have been more effective as the hero. Indeed an exchange of parts between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Walcot would be the best alteration that could be made.

After the play Mr. Walcot was called out, and in a few remarks (which did not appear to be dictated by good taste, inasmuch as they reflected on the management) thanked the audience for their attendance, candidly confessing that the sleighing outside had slain his house.

Live Oak Clubs.

Live Oak Clubs are springing up in all parts of the City, it is said, with great rapidity, and, as tall oaks from little acorns grow, there is no knowing what sort of trees may spring from these germs in time. Live Oak Club No. 1 has taken the splendid suite of rooms up Broadway, which were last year fitted up by the Young Men's Democratic Club, of which John Cochrane was President. The change into a Live Oak Club is portentous for Mr. Cochrane's Party. This Club will hold a public meeting to-morrow night. Last evening, a meeting, of which Mr. Wild is President, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, and honored by a visit from Live Oak George himself, who entered the room, where his bust, in plaster, already stood on the table, while the President of the Club was in the midst of a most stirring eulogy upon his character. Mr. Law was introduced by Mr. Abbott and received by a hearty burst of cheers. A string of resolutions were read by Mr. Wilson and adopted, and speeches were made by Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, Lieut. Fountain, "of the Mexican War," Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, Mr. J. W. Byrch, and other gentlemen. A colored [illegible] having entered the room with a bottle which smelt strongly of brandy, accompanied by tumblers and a pitcher of water, we [illegible] the Live Oak Club, and all its [illegible] good night. From the [illegible] of the members of this Club we should say that Live Oak George had some very respectable gentlemen among his political [illegible] and admirers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Not Yet Organized.

The Board of Education for the year 1856 held a meeting for organization last evening, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets.

At 5 o'clock, the members being all present, Mr. Isaac Phillips, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair as Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman directed the Clerk, Mr. [illegible], to read the certificate of the County Clerk, naming the new members elected.

The roll was then called, and all of the members answering to their names, the Chairman declared the Board organized and competent to proceed to business.

Mr. Phillips then rose and made a brief address, in which he thanked the Board for the honor they had seen fit to confer on him in calling him to preside over their deliberations.

On motion, a recess was taken for ten minutes.

On reassembling, the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum being present, Mr. Davenport made a motion that the by-laws, and rules and regulations of the former Board be temporarily adopted. After some discussion, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Shannon moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President, which was carried. On motion, the Chairman appointed Commissioners Sinclair, Dennis and Shannon as tellers.

The balloting was then commenced. The members voted, as their names were called, by Wards.

The balloting continued to the twenty-second time, Mr. David Webb receiving at one time 19 votes; Mr. Waterbury once reached 17 votes; Mr. Neilson once had 14 votes, and Dr. Williams received 10 votes twice; Messrs. Perry, Phillips, Underhill, Shannon, Winterton, Baldwin and Judge McJarney, each received scattering votes on several different ballots.

The final ballot gave Webb 17, Waterbury 14, Williams 10 votes respectively, the remainder being scattering.

The strength of parties was fairly represented. The probability is, that the more moderate men will "fuse" on Dr. Williams or Mr. Perry, and elect one or the other President at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 17th inst., when the balloting will be resumed. But there is no knowing, for it is not the fashion to organize promptly now-a-days. A large number of our most distinguished citizens were present, and exhibited a good deal of interest in the progress, or rather the position of affairs.

A New Christian Union.

Preliminary steps were taken last evening for the formation of a new Christian Union, on a liberal and enlarged basis. It is not proposed to organize any body on sectarian grounds, but to invite the cooperation of such persons as may feel an interest in the projected enterprise. The preliminary meeting was organized in the lecture room of Dr. Osgood's Church, by the appointment of Mr. [illegible] as Chairman, and Mr. Bowman, of Brooklyn, as Secretary. Dr. Osgood was present, and stated briefly how the project came to be started. Mr. [illegible] offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to a Committee, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call of this meeting, and of the plan of forming a Christian Union upon a broad and liberal basis, with such name and details of organization as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That we extend a general invitation to all Christians in this City and vicinity to meet with us and cooperate in this purpose.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a statement of the objects sought, and to report at a subsequent meeting. Mr. D. H. [illegible] proposed that the committee be authorized to report the draft of a constitution, by-laws, and title for a new Society. The motion was debated and lost, 6 to 15. The original resolution then passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Dr. Osgood's church, two weeks from last evening.

It is understood that this organization will differ essentially from that of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this City and Brooklyn, the latter excluding from active fellowship all persons who do not rank among the so-called Evangelical denominations. The new movement has been some time in contemplation, and begins under favorable auspices.

New Building of the Society Library.

This building, belonging to the New-York Society Library, was commenced in April, 1855, and will be completed within the space of a few months. It is situated in a very retired and bookish location on University-place, near Twelfth-street. The size of the lot is 70 feet by 100 feet, and the building is 50 feet wide, thus leaving spaces on either side for the admission of light. The first or basement story is raised a few steps above the pavement, and is ornamented in the usual Italian manner, faced with brown stone, and having an entrance decorated with pilasters. The superstructure is of Philadelphia brick and stone dressings. The central window—triple—is ornamented [illegible] with attenuated, consumptive-looking pilasters. The design of the exterior is very common-place, both in ensemble and detail. In point of fact, this is in [illegible] common with many of our public buildings. We want more of dignity of expression and less of servile imitation in the manufacture of the design. Internally a main hall [illegible] feet long and [illegible] feet wide, with tessellated pavement, runs through the centre of the first floor, and at the end of which is a reading-room 31 by 76 feet, in three compartments. On the left, as we enter, is a reading-room for ladies; on the right, a conversation-room for gentlemen. The windows of both these rooms look out upon the "place." The Library Hall is on the second floor, and extends the whole depth and width of the building, and 30 feet high. The galleries are divided into alcoves. This hall affords room for [illegible] volumes. The library at present contains [illegible] volumes. The reading-room for the especial benefit of the ladies, is a new feature, and an innovation very accommodating and in unison with the enlightened enterprise of the day. Young ladies can here—surrounded by healthful influences—escape [illegible] to doating pa's and fond ma's, who may happen to "know they're out." But we might add, by parenthesis, that if a conversation-room be devoted to the use of the gentlemen [illegible] of course,—should be set aside for the use of the ladies—God bless them.

Burned to Death.—A [illegible] little girl, five and a half years old, named [illegible], residing in [illegible] street, was, on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, so severely burned that she died on Sunday morning. The mother had left her alone in the room with a lighted lamp in a place where she thought it impossible for her to reach it; but hearing her screams, returned to the room and found her enveloped in flames. The fire was immediately extinguished, but not until her whole body was scorched.—*Boston Atlas.*

Railroad Accident.—David G. Clark, a brakeman on the Lowell Railroad, was run over by a freight train and killed, on Tuesday, near Lowell. He was formerly a watchman in Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. [illegible]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and advantageous plan of exchanging our new and improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, [illegible] and other [illegible] machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. [illegible] for a profitable bargain [illegible]. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

RUBBER BOOTS—LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES'.—The best [illegible] and the lowest [illegible] prices only [illegible] Rubber Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

Meanwhile the following letter was received from the President of the Accessory Transit Company:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 9, 1856.

Hon. J. McKEON, U. S. District-Attorney:

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you, inclosed, a copy of a letter from J. R. MALE, on the subject of payment for the passage of some one hundred and twenty-five persons, who propose to go out in our ship to-day. As the letter inclosed contains all the information we have of the passengers referred to, we can see no objection to taking them. If, however, you have any such information as would render their going out in our ship a violation of any laws of the United States, or any treaty obligation, have the goodness to send it to me by the bearer, and thereby oblige Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS LORD, President.

The following is the inclosed letter referred to above:

Mr. MORGAN, New-York, Jan. 9, 1856.

DEAR SIR: One hundred and twenty-five mechanics and laborers, anxious to proceed to Nicaragua, but being unable to pay their passage, have called upon me to assist them. They agree to pay their passage-money upon arrival. The Government of Nicaragua being heavily in my debt, I am prepared to guarantee, or whatever, payment ... [illegible] Please provide the bearer with the necessary tickets. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH R. MALE.

Accompanying the above was the following appended note from PARKER H. FRENCH:

Mr. J. R. MALE:

SIR: You ask me the question "Will I accept a bill as above alluded to?" I answer I will accept your draft in favor of CHARLES MORGAN, or order, for four thousand dollars. PARKER H. FRENCH.

Here follows the reply of Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, which explains itself:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

SIR: Your note and inclosure was received about 11½ o'clock A. M., when I was about to go to court. Mr. McKEON, I regret to say, is detained at home by indisposition, and it becomes my duty to reply to you. The letter of Mr. MALE, and its indorsement by Mr. FRENCH, indicate that the men proposed to be sent out in your ship to-day are connected with the parties whom the President has declared to be the invaders of the State of Nicaragua. I have other evidence showing that the intention of the parties is not that of being laborers, but that they are part of an organized armed expedition. I have also evidence that sundry parties belonging to that expedition have already had tickets issued to them varying from the regular course of business. Such arrangement, if carried out, I must look upon as infractions of the law of the United States.

Very Respectfully,

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Acting U. S. District-Attorney.

THOMAS LORD, Esq., President of the Accessory Transit Company.

Immediately subsequent to the reception of the letter of Mr. LORD, and before waiting to reply to the same, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN telegraphed to the Attorney-General, at Washington, that from facts in his possession necessity might arise for the interference of the President of the United States to detain the steamer *Star of the West*. Simultaneously with sending this dispatch, he caused instructions to be imparted to Judge PHILLIPS, counsel for the filibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*, to have the entire number then arrested and on bail that afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his office. This was to prevent the escape of any on board the *Star of the West*. At 2 P. M., Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, accompanied by the U. S. Marshal, Mr. THOMPSON, and Deputy-Marshals DE ANGELIS, HORTON, RYNN, WEEKS and MILLER, proceeded on board the *Star of the West*.

SCENE ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

[illegible] the arrival of the District-Attorney and Marshal at Pier No. 3, where the *Star of the West* lay, the wharf, despite the intense cold, was densely crowded with a large number of people, convened there only in the anxious expectation of a rich entertainment. The throng were not slow to discover the official character of the visitants, and their appearance was accordingly greeted with mingled [illegible] groans. Passengers were then coming [illegible] their luggage, and on board the steamer [illegible] was manifest the tumult and excitement [illegible] precede departure. The District-[Attorney] was received very courteously by Capt. [illegible] and Mr. COWLES, the agent of the Transit [Company]. His business being made known, he [illegible] he could make such examination of [the passengers] as he chose. Mr. OGDEN, one [of the] Directors of the Transit Company, stated [that since] the receipt of Mr. JOACHIMSSEN's letter, as [stated] above, the Company had declined to accept [the arrangements] proposed by Mr. MALE. The Marshal [then] arrested the following persons: Captain [illegible], Lieut. KNEASS, CHARLES SMITH, JOSEPH PRICE, and WM. BELL. WM. LITTLEFORD, THOMAS CRAIG, and ROBERT LOVE, whose names were embraced in [the warrants] of arrest, could not be found. All the [illegible] tickets, as also was found to [illegible] with all on board. The arrested parties strongly protested against removal from the steamer. Captain MACE, it will be remembered, was among the passengers on the *Northern Light*. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, but up to yesterday he was not to be found. Lieut. KNEASS was one of the principal witnesses in the KINNEY trial.

COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN REALLY OFF.

Councilman KERRIGAN was on board in full feather, but was allowed to remain unmolested. He assured our reporter that he was going to Nicaragua, and that under him and accompanying him were fifty as rough vagabonds as the immortal Thirteenth Council District could possibly produce. He refrained from pointing them out, but quietly added that their external appearance had been wisely cared for by proper [and] interested parties.

[ATTORNEY] GENERAL'S RESPONSE.

[illegible] few minutes before 3 o'clock was handed Mr. JOACHIMSSEN the following telegraphic dispatch:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

JOHN McKEON, Esq., U. S. District-Attorney, N. Y.: Yours by telegraph of this date is received. The President has ordered Captain BOWLEY to arrest and detain the *Star of the West* on your advice, and trusts you to act on proper proof. C. CUSHING.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN announced that the steamer might depart, there being no ground, he stated, for her detention since the arrests above had been effected. At 3½ o'clock her plank was drawn in, and, amid deafening cheers and hearty responses by the passengers, the *Star of the West* left her pier and gallantly proceeded out the Harbor.

Mr. VAN DYKE, private Secretary of Mr. WHEELER, United States Minister at Nicaragua, was on board, bearer of Government dispatches.

DISPOSITION OF THE ARRESTED.

The parties placed under arrest were taken to the District Attorney's office. Captain MACE and Lieut. KNEASS were ordered to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and SMITH, PRICE and WELLS, they being only privates, in the sum of $500 each.

All the previously arrested parties were at the District Attorney's office at 3 o'clock, as directed.

MINISTER FRENCH TO BE ARRESTED.

We were informed at a late hour last night that PARKER H. FRENCH will be arrested to-day, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. A bench-warrant has been issued for him. Mr. FRENCH was well aware of this intention, and held himself in readiness.

THE DEATH BY CHLOROFORM IN BOSTON.—The *post mortem* examination of the body of Miss IDA MORGAN, who died at the office of Dr. EMERY, Bromfield-street, resulted in finding that she died from the inhalation of chloroform, though in a good state of bodily health before taking it. The chloroform had changed her blood to water. She had inhaled it at a previous time, and had felt bad effects from it. The chloroform in the present instance was pure and the usual quantity was given on a sponge. One application did not produce insensibility, and at the patient's request the sponge was again placed to her nose. After a third application she attempted to get up, but failed, and her head rolled to the side of the chair. She was then placed upon a lounge, breathing heavily, but soon her breathing became more easy. She never spoke after being removed from the chair. The verdict by the Jury was, that she came to her death by chloroform; that it was a pure article, properly administered, but cautioned the public against the injudicious use of it.—*Boston Post.*

PROOF OF SERVICE OF OLD SOLDIERS.—By the construction of the Bounty Land Act of 1855, which requires "record evidence" of service, nothing but a muster-roll or some cotemporaneous writing showing payment, will be received at the Pension Office. This decision cuts off all who were called out to put down the "Whisky Insurrection," as no rolls or vouchers can be found in any of the public offices. An old soldier, eighty years of age, who served in Capt. DOUGHERTY's company of Virginia Volunteers, sent on his discharge, in the handwriting of the Captain, but it was not received as testimony. In reply to the extraordinary objection, and in reference to the exclusion of personal testimony, the veteran says:

"During a halt at Cumberland, in Maryland, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON and suite came up there to review the little army before crossing the Allegheny Mountains. The first and last time I ever saw him he pulled off his hat to the whole line, as he passed from right to left, and we presented arms to him. If he were now here, according to the act of Congress neither his personal word nor oath would be taken that there was such an army or that he knew a man in the whole army!"

Surely, he thinks, Congress will promptly amend a law which rejects personal testimony and requires an impossibility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To Contractors.**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron bug light beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. GEO. DUTTON, Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **The Annual Meeting** of the NEW-YORK MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York Medical College on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Medical Profession and medical students are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 2.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for property in Wakefield immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED THIRTY IS SEEKING A WIFE—One who is, like himself, in good circumstances—refinement and respectability of the first grade essential. No interview is desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address, for one month, M. O. R., care Swarts' Express, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Lost by the porter of the Bank of America, a POCKET-BOOK, containg the following notes, all due Jan. 9, 1856, and payable at the following banks:

James L. Morgan, Fulton Bank	2264 20
G. L. Meacham, Market Bank	182 75
H. G. Reeve & Co., Market Bank	3,081 20
J. H. Fowler, Irving Bank	571 04
Isaacs, Meyer & Co., Irving Bank	353 31
Dodge & Co., Irving Bank	512 00
Harris, Evans & Co., People's Bank	320 47
J. T. Derrickson & Co., Broadway Bank	1,318 37
Sergant Bro.'s & Co., Shoe and Leather Bank	315 26
M. Smith, North River Bank	433 09
Miller & Luther, Merchants' Exchange Bank	339 37
C. F. Park & Co., Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,736 14
Lichten, Loewenthal & Co., Mercantile Bank	151 38
Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., Mercantile Bank	1,365 09
Loder & Lockwood, Metropolitan Bank	1,297 32

A liberal reward will be paid on return of the above notes to the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, or taken by mistake, from steamship *Arago*, one yellow leather VALISE TRUNK, marked L. D. A., containing wearing apparel and other personal effects. $25 reward will be paid for it on delivery of the same at the office of the Company, No. 58 Broadway. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent.

LOST.—A sorrel horse with a white stripe in his face, and two white hind legs. At the time he ran away he had on a bridle and saddle, and a blanket. By returning him to his owner, THOMAS C. SMITH, No. 7 East 29th-st., all charges will be paid, and a proper reward given.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid, (and no questions asked,) for the recovery of the four manuscript sermons taken from the door of a house in 10th-st. on Tuesday morning. Apply to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

LOST.—On Tuesday last, a silver lever WATCH, E. & G. Beesly's make, No. 16,615. Five dollars reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 127 Fulton-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE MAYOR—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1849.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

SEC. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh [illegible] ordinance hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the [illegible] shall be subject to the like punishment [illegible] as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, [illegible]

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.

Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Six omnibus sleighs, with pole, leader bars, boxes and cushions, all complete, and very little used. Apply at the depot of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday delicacies put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 289 Washington-st.

TO FARMERS AND BUILDERS.—Shell lime constantly on hand, and for sale at the factory, corner of [illegible] and 11th-av. WM. S. SPEERS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Scotchman and his wife. He understands farming in all its branches, the care of horses, neat cattle, &c.; and his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands making of butter; and take charge of a house. Good reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., for two days; or address GEORGE GREY, at No. 47 West 18th-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By an Englishman, aged 34, married, on or before the 1st March; understands his business. Can give five years' good reference, wages not the chief object. Has a good collection of seeds at the disposal of his employer. Address ALPHA, Tribune Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, an American, as governess to small children, or to assist a lady in sewing, and the care of a house and family. Good City references can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 839 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a respectable English woman, fully capable of taking entire charge of children, or of an infant from birth. Satisfactory references. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married German, as porter, in a wholesale store, who speaks and writes English fluently. Best of City references can be given from last employers. Address FREDERICK, office of this paper, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, as porter or watchman, or would make himself generally useful, in any wholesale or retail establishment. Best City reference. Address GRAHAM, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A young lady, of quick ability, with polite and pleasing address, a first-rate saleswoman, and good and rapid writer, is desirous of a reëngagement, in any kind of first class fancy, perfumery, or confectionery store, as saleswoman, or bookkeeper and book-keeper, in a wholesale house, or in any capacity where trust and confidence are required. Would have no objection to travel, or to board and educate two or three motherless children. Address O. L. K., *Times* Office.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $2,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 346, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—A competent lady teacher, for voice and piano, for a situation in a large Female Academy in South Carolina. Apply at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, between 12 and 2 o'clock, this day and to-morrow.

NAPOLEON TIE.—Makers wanted at No. 90 West 34th-st., basement. Positively none but experienced hands on Napoleon Ties need apply. To such the highest prices will be paid, and constant work given. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M., only.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

AGENTS WANTED—Liberal commissions will be offered to a few good agents to canvass for the *American Agriculturist*, an old standard agricultural journal. For further information, address with particulars. Address to the Publishers, ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One fully competent to dispense medicines in a retail establishment, and fully acquainted with prescription business. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

BABY WANTED—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., 3d door from 9th-av.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MOROCCO CASE MAKERS—Also, a boy that has worked at the business. None but those who understand their trade need apply to JOHN BARNETT, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

SERVANTS—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse for an infant. Apply at 110 5th-av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

COPYING FOR LAWYERS and publishers by M. M. Address No. 93 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING WANTED.—A gentleman from Paris, and lady who is known as a fine performer in singing and piano-forte, and thorough instructress in both, wish to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where their services in tuition in the French and Italian languages, piano-forte and singing would be taken in compensation therefor. The gentleman occupies a business of his own, but would devote his leisure hours to the family; both are amiable in their manners, and would make it pleasant and agreeable in a family or first-class boarding-house. Address J. F. T., No. 471 8th-av., at the drug store, corner 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Three single gentlemen wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, up town, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. They desire one handsomely furnished parlor and three single bedrooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays. Location below Union-place preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 1,125 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two single gentlemen; a sitting-room with bedroom; full board preferred, and in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry. Address, stating terms, R. L. W., Box No. 506 New-York Post-Office, or at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen, may obtain rooms, with board, by applying at No. 48 Union-square, cor. of 17th-st., 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood and public thoroughfare, consisting of stock and fixtures, a young horse and covered wagon, and valuable lease of house; the present proprietor being engaged in other business, cannot attend to it. Inquire at No. 359 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER having at his command from $3,000 to $5,000 wants to make an investment in some safe and sound business, if security will be given, and where he may find employment as bookkeeper or salesman. Address, with real name, M. A. R., office of this paper.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—A rare opportunity for an enterprising man with facilities amounting to $1,000 to $2,000, to engage in a successful and prosperous business. Apply to ROBT. DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. Location of business in Williamsburg.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen fabric, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to the stores No. 12 Laurens-st., or No. 59 West Broadway, or by sending a note through the post. S. COHEN. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by R. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinese sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 34 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S third Lecture, on *Moses the Law-giver*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Single tickets to whole course, $2 50; gentleman and one lady, $4; gentleman and two ladies, $5; single lecture, 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

EMMET MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Emmet Monument Association, and such persons as are friendly to the liberty of Ireland, will be held in the Tabernacle, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. The Association will submit to the meeting an address in vindication of their course, and recapitulating and enforcing the principles on which they have acted.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Will lecture in the 29th-street Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject: *Mirthfulness*. Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada*, by JAMES C. LANE, Esq. C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1853-4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

GERMAN LECTURES.—At the Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M., by WILHELM HEINE. Subject—*Japan and the Japanese*.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Bazaar, No. [illegible] Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S BOOK.

A BASKET OF CHIPS.

A NEW EDITION READY THIS DAY.

This amusing volume, by the author of that mighty comical burlesque,

PO-CA-HON-TAS,

which is setting the town in a roar of laughter, grows in popularity every day. After laughing over "Po-ca-hon-tas," be sure and purchase "Chips."

12mo, illustrated, $1 25.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY, FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in Dickens' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers. For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DI[X] & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOW READY:

THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD, MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY.

BY DONALD MACLEOD, ESQ.

Author of "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Pynnshurst," "Bloodstone," &c.

Mayor Wood, by his intrepid and independent course, as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis of our country, has won the admiration of the whole civilized world, creating a world-wide interest, and a special curiosity to know the history of such a man—hence its production. The Biography, aside from interest in the man, is an exceedingly entertaining work, full of stirring incident.

The work is written by one of our most popular Biographers—material furnished by the Mayor and various members of the family.

Published in library style, beautifully printed, on fine paper, superb binding, and will contain a splendid life-like steel plate engraving of the Mayor, by BUTTRE. Price $1.

Sent, postage free, on receipt of price.

Energetic agents wanted to sell the work in all parts of the United States. Address

O. F. PARSONS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st., N.Y.

A CAPTIVATING WORK.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY OF

AILIEFORD; A FAMILY HISTORY.

By the Author of "John Drayton."

Beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper, 50 cents.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Written with charming simplicity and fidelity to nature, and producing powerful dramatic effects. It is one of those rare novels from which much can be learned of the workings of the human heart and the experiences of humble life.

From the New-York Herald.

It has already had an extensive run in England. Its correct portraiture of character, geniality of humor, and benevolent philosophy of aim, we have not for a long time met with a work which has pleased us more.

From the New-York Tribune.

Is told with delightful simplicity, abounds in interesting events, and grows in attractiveness to the close. Pervaded by tranquil beauty and natural feeling, as a novel for family reading it is surpassed by few productions.

From the Springfield Republican.

A very interesting story, written with that charming ease and unaffected confidence that mark a practical pen, and a well trained brain.

From the Yates County Whig.

It is a successful work, and may be safely pronounced one of the best of Stringer & Townsend's Library of Standard Novels.

From the Troy Daily Budget.

It is a powerfully written romance, exhibiting strong passion, fine character-drawing, and all the elements that go to make up an interesting story.

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all booksellers and agents on the cars.

N. B.—Mailed free of postage on reception of the price.

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LITTLE DORRIT.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The cheapest edition of this story will appear in the DIME, a monthly journal of 16 pages, handsomely printed. Four copies sent to one address, one year, for $1. Now is the time to subscribe. Address D. FANSHAW, Publisher, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO., Boston, and No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR—By C. C. CONVERSE. Price $2. Published by WM. HALL & SON.

From the New-York Musical World.

This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

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The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

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Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar instructor with which we are acquainted; not the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

From the Elmira Republican.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work: the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand increases. We recommend it to those new learning, or who intend to learn this graceful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

YOUNG AMERICA.—The way they try to elect a Speaker at Washington explained and illustrated. For particulars, refer to the third number of *Young America*, this day published.

For sale by all news dealers, and by T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Merchants and others supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856, all styles. Orders receive prompt attention.

BOOKSELLERS—Who desire to have catalogues of our Evening Sales of Books forwarded to them, will please send in their name and address to us. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

THE GRAND DEPOT FOR WAR CHARTS is No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York. Four new Charts just published, price 25 cents each—sent free of postage. Address O. F. PARSONS, No. 140 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale, by the case or single pair, by D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHER'S CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body.—S. B. PALMENBERG, No. 6 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bunsen's Coke Batteries and improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, is fully prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his improved Batteries, which, for power, durability and simplicity of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, manufacturers of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended of the best. Thorough instruction given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders punctually executed.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Now made and sold by the Patentees, B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 25 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, R. L. DELISSER, JOHN K. ALLEN.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.	President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.	Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co.	No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.	President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.	Vice-Prest. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co.	No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.	Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.	Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co.	No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.	Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS P. WIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be duly paid by the said Mr. Wight, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow. JNO. HIGGINS, JNO. FARRELL.

GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYRES & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYRES, New-York.

NOTICE.—JONAS G. DUDLEY and FREDERICK JACOBSON are partners in our firm from this date. JOSEPH W. CORLIES & CO., No. 43 Broadway. NEW-YORK, 1st Mo., 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

NO. 555 BROADWAY.—MANUAL GYMNASTIC COURSE OF PRACTICE IN WRITING.—Patented by the United States Government. It is quite impossible for any one to go faithfully through this process without acquiring an absolutely perfect use of the pen, and the ability to write beautifully, and with the maximum of rapidity.

Terms—$5 for ten lessons, and pro rata for further instruction.

All particulars fairly stated on application, and an early call invited—and essential. W. S. MACLAURIN, Inventor and Patentee.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC—No. 609 Broadway. Mr. DOLBEAR will receive new pupils this day and evening for cheap class and private lessons. His new method of teaching practically on plans of real business saves half the time, and money required by the old systems, and makes decidedly better accountants.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 187 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

DANCING SCHOOL.—No. 64 East 12th-st.—West Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second quarter of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Pupils received on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 12 o'clock M., and 3½ P. M. To let, a large room, No. 233½ White-st. Inquire as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A lady who is obliged to sell her piano-forte, which has been only 7 months in use, and as good as new, will give it for a sacrifice, only for the present want of cash. It is a very fine tone, splendid 7-octave piano, one of Stoddard's make, rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and mouldings. Cash price has been paid for $550. Address M. R. S., No. 471 8th-av., corner of 35th-st., at the drug store.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Sergain, Paul Julliën and August Go[ckel].

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] ment of T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated [illegible] with and without the much-admired [illegible] with all the latest improvements [illegible] easy terms. Warerooms No. [illegible] [HATHE]WAY [illegible] st.

SEVEN SPLENDID [illegible] WOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.—To close the concern; [illegible] touch and finish, by celebrated makers, warranted in every respect; instruments worth [illegible] for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. [illegible] Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—No. 341, [illegible] West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse for Flour and Mills, No. 131 Duane-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP, [illegible]-horse; boiler, ten-horse; all in complete running order, nearly new. Apply at once at No. 40 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S [illegible] — No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK [illegible] RICHARD THE THIRD:

[illegible]

And the Burlesque—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Preceding which ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 14th inst., [illegible] FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS, for the admission of four persons, will be received at our [illegible].

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, Benefit of FREDERICK BUCKLEY.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—BENEFIT OF THE BOON CHILDREN—Under the patronage of the elite of New-York.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, The BOON CHILDREN—three in number—will give some of their exquisite delineations from Shakspeare and of the authors, on which occasion Miss ANNA BOYLE BOON will read, with her children, Scenes from HAMLET,

ROMEO AND JULIET, HONEYMOON, and the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

CORA GORDON will read an entire Scene from the LADY OF LYONS, never before attempted by any child—interspersed with Singing and Dancing.

These children have strong claims on the public for sympathy. Their father was one of the voluntary nurses during the epidemic the last Summer in the South, and they have recently been robbed by their guardian, James W. BODDON.

Mrs. ANNA BOYLE BOON gives Private Lessons in Elocution. Address New-Haven Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—A Lady or Gentleman with capital, to enter into a partnership with the BOON CHILDREN.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Four new and successful Comic Pieces.

The farce of

HIDE AND SEEK.

With Messrs. Reynolds, Bradley, Setchell, Mrs. [illegible] ton and Miss Walton.

The Comicality of

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

The most laughable Piece ever produced.

With Mr. Burton, Mr. Bainford, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Hughes, &c., &c.

The farce of

THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.

With Mr. Setchell, &c.

And the new two act piece of

A TRIP TO NIAGARA,

With Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes as Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer.

The new Scene of "Niagara Falls" will be exhibited.

This House is warm and extremely comfortable. Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. [illegible], Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of

KING CHARMING.

Charming the First	Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckin the Hundredth	Mr. Whiting
Fynnia	Mme. Ponisi

Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—Late THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, the performance will commence with the Comedy of the LITTLE TREASURE.

To conclude with the exciting Drama of KING OF THE COURT and the QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

Louis, the King of the Court	Mr. G. Jordan
Louise, the Queen of the Market	Miss Laura Keene

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, 1856, will be presented the Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay... Mr. Walcot | Mr. Potter... Mr. Stoddart

Hawksley... Mr. Brougham | Mrs. Sternhold... Mrs. Hoey

To conclude with the extravaganza of PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, the Drama of the FEMALE PRIVATEER.

Harry Campbell... J. H. Allen | Margaret... Miss Hathaway

Wm. Lovell... Mr. Hilton | Peter Piper... G. L. Fox

To be followed by the Pantomime of

MAZULME, THE NIGHT OWL.

Mazulme... G. L. Fox | Emilia... Miss Hathaway

The whole to conclude with the Farce of the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—ANOTHER NEW PIECE. THURSDAY, Jan. 10, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, MY WIFE'S MOTHER, and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new grand, romantic Drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON. After which THE TIMID LOVER. PERFORMANCE IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

SOMETHING NEW—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Will receive for four admission to their entertainments, the tickets in PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

On and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst.

TICKETS ONLY $1 EACH.

They admit four persons each, and can be had at the PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND MUSIC STORES.

For particulars and list of gifts, see *Herald* and small bills.

PSYCHOLOGY!—Dr. BENTON continues his Lectures and very interesting experiments at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, Jan. 10. Admittance, One Shilling. Free Lectures to the ladies at 3 o'clock P. M. Office for treatment by electricity, No. 477 Broadway.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities, the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, benefit of Mr. L. SHORT, postponed from Saturday, Jan. 5. All persons holding tickets for Saturday will be admitted on Wednesday evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains the Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-lawly Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an Individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-lawlyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 5 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President. P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President. CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, JAN. 9, 1856.—At an annual election held on the 8th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors [for the] ensuing year, viz.: Joseph W. Corlies, Edward [illegible], Henry Haight, Andrew Comstock, [illegible], William D. Thompson, Ernest Caylus, [illegible], Thomas Garner, Henry Saylis, James [illegible], Holmes, Earl Douglass, Henry Bangs [illegible] —and as Inspectors for the [illegible], Louis Strniller and M[illegible]

At a meeting of the [illegible] W. CORLIES [illegible] EDWARD [illegible] Vice-President [illegible], Cashier.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible]—Athenæum Building [illegible].—Deposits are received [illegible] five per cent. per annum [illegible] upwards, will be paid to depositors on [illegible] 15th inst., on all sums that have been deposited [illegible] three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not [illegible] will remain as principal, and draw interest from [illegible] inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROCK HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] av., one door above 31st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. [illegible], President.

JAMES B. KEELER, Vice-President.

H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 19th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 19th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Presi't.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible] Warren-st., New-York, [illegible] cor. of [illegible] Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum [illegible].

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. PHILIPS, } Vice-Presidents.
H. D. VAN [VELT], }

[illegible] L. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible] Provisions, and other Produce [illegible] General Agricultural [illegible]

New-York Daily Times Office, Tuesday, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

We have had a very dull week, so far as concerns Produce business, in New-York, since our last. The unusually severe snow storm has closed the [illegible]. Our streets have been rendered partially impassable by it; and it has likewise, in a measure, cut off or hindered communication with the interior. These circumstances have, of course, greatly retarded commercial transactions. The long absence of the European steamer—fully [illegible], but not heard from for [illegible] days thereafter—also helped to depress and [illegible] trade. The extreme tightness in the [illegible] market has, moreover, [illegible] the inactivity so characteristic of the week. These difficulties are now being overcome, and we may reasonably look for renewed animation in commercial circles, soon.

Our Produce markets during the past week have been generally depressed and drooping. Though the receipts from the interior have not been any [illegible], a light supply, and [illegible] demand have weakened the confidence of holders, who have shown considerable eagerness to realize, to the serious injury of prices. The supplies of produce here are quite ample for the season, and have [illegible] to dread a scarcity, ere the resumption of navigation in the Spring. Hence, buyers are satisfied to purchase only as they really need to do so,—calculating that any serious changes that may occur in the market for some time hence are likely to be in their favor. The home trade are the leading operators, but even these are quite cautious. Shippers are not disposed to move freely under existing circumstances.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, of six business days, have been very moderate, comprising only about 58,300 bbls. of Flour, 57,500 bushels of Wheat, 174,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Barley, and 30,000 bushels of Rye. These amounts show a general decrease in the extent of the reported transactions, equivalent to about 27,700 bbls. of Flour, 21,500 bushels of Wheat, 48,000 bushels of Corn, and 14,100 bushels of Rye, as compared with [illegible] of the preceding week, of but five business days, which reached about 31,000 bbls. of Flour, 79,000 bushels of Wheat, 222,000 bushels of Corn, and 44,700 bushels of Rye. The decrease is attributable, in the main, to the influences previously mentioned. [illegible] compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, common and medium qualities of Flour [illegible] ⅌ bbl. lower. The finer grades have not declined so materially, but have ruled quite heavy. The free offerings and reduced prices elicited a slightly improved inquiry to-day; hence, the market closes with reviving animation, but [illegible] buoyancy. The latest European news has been construed as favorable [illegible] purchasers, who are endeavoring to make the most they can of it. The Eastern and local demand has been the liveliest this week. The export inquiry has been quite spiritless, despite of the falling off in prices and the decline in freights.

Wheat has not generally attracted so much attention. Prime parcels have ruled less abundant, and a moderately active inquiry has existed for [illegible]—more for home use than for export,—but at somewhat lower rates. Other kinds have been pretty freely offered, but they have not been sought after to any considerable extent, and they have sensibly deteriorated. Corn has been in ample stock and limited request. Hence, it has fallen off 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel in price,—old [illegible] than new in this respect.

The inquiry for Rye has kept pace with the ability of factors to meet it, and thereby sustained prices. The depression in Barley, previously referred to, has not even partially disappeared. The article is quite dull and nominal. Oats have declined a trifle,—with free supplies, and a very moderate demand.

Provisions, generally, have continued to droop,—under a pressure to sell, in the absence of an adequate inquiry. Hog products have suffered most; the week's decline in prices thereof extends to $1@$1 25 on Mess Pork; 25c.@50c. on Prime do., ⅌ bbl.; [illegible] on dressed Hogs, and 1½c.@¾c. on Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard, ⅌ lb. Salt Beef has fluctuated very little, but it has remained quite dull. A [illegible] more vigor has been discernible in the trade in Butter, which has been offered with less freedom, and [illegible] ⅌ lb. No remarkable change has occurred in Cheese.

Groceries have been in rather limited demand, but have not varied much in value. The supply of Coffee is fair, but is mainly held above the views of buyers. Sugars and Molasses are in limited stock and not arriving any way freely.

Less activity has been apparent in Cotton, but its scarcity has served to prevent any material deterioration therein.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9, 1856.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, 44th-street, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on Wednesday of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 58 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 42 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections, which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $2 50 ⅌ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 30 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ⅌ cent. interest.

Owing to the general snow-storm, which delayed the freight and Cattle trains on the Erie, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, the Forty-fourth-street markets were thrown into much confusion to-day. There were Beeves enough on the way to have given a full market. From the best we could learn, there were 300 to 500 head on the Harlem Road. Of these, full 200 came in between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., and were in part sold out. The others did not arrive in time for to-day's sales. Those in charge of Cattle by this road say that the officers deserve great credit for their exertions to get the trains through.

At Albany, 679 Beeves were reported waiting to come on. Probably part of these will stop in that market, though a majority of them are consigned to dealers here. A train on the Hudson River Railroad arrived late in the afternoon, and a few droves reached the yards and were offered just at sundown. On the Erie Road, one large Cattle train had not arrived when we left the market this evening, but was hourly expected.

Taking these together there will probably be in the neighborhood of 1,200 beeves offered on the three remaining days of this week, including those that came in by the Harlem and Hudson River roads this afternoon, which were partly sold.

We report the receipt of beeves for the week ending at noon to-day, viz.:

At Forty-fourth-st.	1,[illegible]	At Chamberlin's	488
At Browning's	428	At O'Brien's	300
Total			3,[illegible]

Of all the 1,[illegible] at Forty-fourth-street, [illegible] were sold [illegible] this morning, leaving but [illegible] in market [illegible] at Allerton's (Forty-fourth-street) [illegible]:

From New-York State	488
From Ohio	[illegible]
From Virginia	[illegible]
By Erie Railroad	[illegible]
By Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
By Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
On foot	324

The prices were very irregular, and those given are by no means [illegible] the week. From the smallness of the sales and their continuance through several days, no correct conclusion can be drawn as to the probable prices next week. Most of the cattle on hand, this morning, were sold at about the following prices:

Premium cattle, 13c.@13½c.; perhaps a few at 13c.
First quality, 10½c.@11½c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Very few, if any, below 9c.

With the small number in the yards and the necessities of the butchers, even much higher rates would have been obtained, but for the constant expectation of new arrivals, and the efforts of those waiting for them, to induce buyers to hold off. The following are the principal lots offered:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
[illegible]	Ohio	Jas. Ferrill	Thos. White.
[illegible]	N. York	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
[illegible]	N. York	Several owners	J. A. Merritt.
[illegible]	N. York	Tritching	Owner.
[illegible]	N. York	Purdy & Colgrove	Owners.
[illegible]	N. York	Walling & Martin	Owners.
[illegible]	N. York	Hurd & Toffey	Owners.
[illegible]	N. York	E. D. Welling	Owner.
[illegible]	N. York	Phillips & Smith	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	Wm. Bryant	Simon Ulley.
[illegible]	Ohio	Jno. Yates & Son	D. L. & W. H. Belden
[illegible]	N. York	George A. Toffey	Owner.
[illegible]	Virginia	Stat. McClung	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	Virginia	J. H. Williams	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We append a few notes of sales, &c., collected in the yards, though writing in the open air is not a very agreeable operation with the thermometer at zero or below, as it was most of the day.

Wm. N. Scott exhibited a magnificent pair of half-blood Shorthorns, five years old, and fed by Edmund Miller, of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. They weighed at home 50 lbs. less than 5,000 lbs. A bullock from the same drove, which weighed 2,486 lbs., dressed 1,685 lbs., or about 67½ lbs. to the hundred. The pair here to-day, if dressing 61 lbs. on the home weight, will net over 3,000 lbs. Mr. Miller is used to getting up animals of this kind, and is deserving of a good deal of credit. This pair took the first premium at the last New-York State Fair. They were sold to Jas. Murtagh and Richard Dows, of Brooklyn, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., to be weighed after killing.

John Yates & Son, of Pickaway County, Ohio, contributed 76 four-year-old bullocks of very fair quality; 800 to 850 lbs. net. The drove averaged at home 1,375 lbs. They were half corn fed last Winter, and designed for the Spring sales, but were grassed during the Summer, and fed on corn for two months before being sent in. Simon Ulley was selling them out to-day at 11c.@12c. They came by cars from Columbus *via* Buffalo, and over the Erie Railroad. Total expense ⅌ car $175.

Jno. A. Merritt sold a drove of 90, consisting of several small lots, consigned by various owners in Westchester County. They were mostly large oxen, a part in medium flesh; the great number, however, were pretty well fattened, and of good quality. They were selling at 10c. to 12c.

Wm. Bryant, of Ross County, Ohio, sent in 65 animals, about three-fourths cows and heifers. Quality mixed, generally common. Simon Ulley reported them selling at 9c.@11c. during the earlier part of the day.

E. D. Welling, owner, sold a mixed drove from Orange County, including several fine bullocks. The lot ranged from 750 to 1,000 lbs., averaging about 850 lbs.; selling at 10½c.@11c.—average say 11c.

Hurd & Toffey, owners, had 49 cattle from Cattaraugus County, of very fair quality—unusually good for Cattaraugus—800 to 900 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@11½c.

Walling & Martin, owners, had a mixed lot of 18 oxen, cows, &c., from Chemung County, which sold at 9c.@11c.

Jas. Ferrill's drove, Thos. White salesman, were fed by Nelson Prather, of Ross County, Ohio. Quality generally very good. Average weight about 750 lbs. The sales ranged from 11c.@13c., according to quality.

Mead & Holcomb's drove were gathered in Westchester and Putnam Counties; of pretty fair quality, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs., averaging full 900 lbs. Selling in the earlier part of the day at 10½c.@12c. An extra pair or two were estimated at 12½c.

Geo. A. Toffey, owner, sold a lot of coarsish but tolerably fair cattle, gathered in Chatauque and Livingston Counties. Weight 600 to 900 lbs.; average about 775 lbs. Selling at 11c.@11½c.

Purdy & Colgrove, owners, were selling a small lot of 14, Tompkins County, N. Y., cattle, of very good quality, at 10½c.@11½c.; weight 800 to 950 lbs., average about 850 lbs.

Stat. McClung's Virginia cattle, J. H. Williams salesman, were rather thin in flesh and of small size, averaging about 650 lbs., and ranging from 500 to 700 lbs. Sold at 9½c.@10½c.

Williams also sold on his own account, 90 Virginia cattle of common quality; 600 to 800 lbs., average say 700 lbs.; prices ranged at 10c.@11½c.

Samuel Hurtis, of Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, sent to Culver, Hurd & Co. five very superior oxen. The five were estimated to weigh 5,800 lbs. net, or about $1,160 lbs. each. They came in the afternoon Harlem train, and were held at 13c. upon the above weights. The same company expect an extra lot of 60 head, this evening, from the same locality, some of which are contracted at 12½c. ⅌ lb., dressed weight.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extra, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	24	At Chamberlin's	35
At Browning's	47	At O'Brien's	30
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			136
Last week			88
Increase			48

Allerton reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.
Browning reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Scarce and high.
Chamberlin reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$45; extra, $50@$60.
O'Brien reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$60. In good demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	127	At Chamberlin's	36
At Browning's	49	At O'Brien's	31
Total receipts of Calves for the week			299
Last week			385
Decrease			86

At Allerton's Veals are reported at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.
Browning reports Veals at 6c.@7c.
Chamberlin reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.
O'Brien reports Veals, at 5c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at so much ⅌ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	716	At Chamberlin's	3,462
At Browning's	2,442		
Total this week			6,620
Total last week			9,237
Decrease this week			2,617

Allerton reports Sheep and Lambs a slight improvement from last week.
Browning reports Sheep and Lambs as in fair request.
Chamberlin reports Sheep and Lambs at $3@$8. No change from last week.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING JAN. 9, 1856.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Jas. McCarty, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
172	$580 48	74	$288 25
87	167 25	150	712 50
48	172 00	107	481 50
49	190 50	50	275 00
65	240 69		

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ⅌ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at James Dorman's Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

None are reported for this week at either of the above yards.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, No. 300 Chambers-st., report fresh dressed Hogs selling from the hooks to-day, (Jan. 9,) at 7¼c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

Dressed Hogs selling from boats at 7¼c.@7½c.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

A slightly improved demand has existed the past week, for desirable fabrics; but the stormy weather and the consequent difficulties of carrying on active operations, have impeded business. Holders have manifested no great eagerness to sell,—and prices have ruled quite firm. The receipts of both domestic and foreign productions, since our last, have been quite liberal; and the stock and assortment now in market, are both extensive and attractive. Buyers are becoming more numerous,—and an immediate revival of trade is generally anticipated.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are moderately sought after by home dealers and shippers, at steady rates. Bleached Goods are attracting more attention at, in the main, unchanged prices. Cotton Flannels have not varied much. Denims, Drills and Duck are in fair request and are pretty firm. Ginghams rule quiet, as yet, but are stiffly held. Lawns are in good stock, but not active demand, and prices are hardly established. Nankins exhibit no alteration. Osnaburgs are in pretty fair request at steady quotations. Printing Cloths are held with renewed firmness, though the demand is such [illegible]. Prints are more freely offered to buyers, now that these are expected to take hold with some degree of spirit. The sales so far, however, have not been very extensive. Prices are supported. Stripes and Ticks are rather sparingly purchased, but are otherwise unchanged.

The following is a comparative statement of the annual exports of Domestic Cottons from the ports of New-York and Boston during the last seven years:

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
N. York, pkgs.	24,006	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Woolens are in rather better request, but with a tolerably free production and fair stock, prices are without any quotable change. We can notice no really new feature in the trade in Blankets. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are in slightly improved demand at about previous figures. Flannels remain as last noticed. Jeans are more inquired for, but the sales yield very little satisfaction to factors, prices being extremely low. Linseys are freely offered, while being in only limited request at former rates. Mouslin de Laines are without any noticeable alteration. Satinets are inactive and depressed. Tweeds attract a little more attention, but are otherwise without variation.

Foreign productions are now generally quite abundant. The current imports are unusually large. They reached to the value of nearly four millions of dollars last week, most of which entered directly for consumption, only a very insignificant proportion having been warehoused. Importers have their stocks nearly completed and arranged. The display, when fully opened, promises to offer decided attractions. Buyers have as yet dealt rather lightly, but they cannot much longer refrain from purchasing more freely. Their temptations and necessities will most likely overrule and set aside their inactivity. Hence, we hope soon to have a more vigorous traffic to notice.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are worth $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs., but are inactive thereat.

BRICKS—The demand is less active, but prices are unaltered.

CANDLES—Attract less attention, at old rates.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, having a downward tendency.

COCOA—Rules quiet and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request, at prices ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet and languid, as before quoted.

COPPER—Is in fair demand at unchanged figures.

COTTON—The market is not brisk, but retains its firmness, not having been sensibly affected by the Canada's unfavorable accounts.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10½
Fair	10	10	10¼	11

FISH—The market is generally devoid of activity. Prices, however, remain about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in slightly improved demand, mostly for the Eastern and local trade, but at rather lower rates. The sales since our last amount to about 9,600 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 87½@ 7 93¾
Straight State	7 93¾@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 37½@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @ 11 50

Canadian remains inactive and depressed, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 12½@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls., at $8 37½@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty, and procurable at $3 87½@$3 93¾ ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—We have nothing additional to notice under this head.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, yet held with firmness at $2 15@$2 16 for Canadian White; $2 10@$2 20 for Western do.; $1 85@$1 98 for do. Red; $2 12@$2 18 for Southern White; and $1 85@$1 95 for do. Red, ⅌ bushel. Rye is more inquired for at steady prices. 16,000 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 21 ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at $1 15@$1 23 ⅌ bushel. Oats are plenty and quiet at 47c.@51c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; and 40c.@44c. for Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new can be noticed in Beans or Peas. Corn is abundant, inactive and languid. Sales having been reported since our last of only 23,000 bushels at 90c.@91c. for Western mixed; and 78c.@85c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—River is in limited stock, and is steady at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old figures.

HIDES—Are not more freely offered, but are in slack demand and are heavy in price.

HONEY—Cuba remains scarce and quiet, at 80c.@82c. free for home use, and 68c.@68½c., in bond, for export, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Now range from 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb., and are in rather better request thereat. Old are neglected and nominal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more sought after, and now commands $32 50@$33 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are essentially the same.

LATHS—Eastern bring, in lots, $1 45@$1 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton. The supply is limited.

LEAD—Parties still disagree about prices. No important sales. The exports of lead from Galena shows a falling off of 94,000 pigs, as compared with last year.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is arriving and selling less freely at former prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

MOLASSES—New Crop New-Orleans found ready buyers, at 48c.@49c. ⅌ gallon. The stock is very moderate. Other qualities are rare and somewhat nominal.

NAILS—Have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is mainly at $3 87½c.@$3 ⅌ 280 lbs., and dull. Spirits do. attract considerable attention at 41c.@42c. ⅌ gallon. Tar and Resin are essentially unaltered.

OIL-CAKE—Is dull, but steady.

OILS—Crude is inactive at 76c.@79c. for Whale, and $1 80@$1 83 for Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Refined sells less freely at 88c.@89c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $2 00@$2 05c. for unbleached Winter Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Red Oil is at 67½c.@70c. ⅌ gallon, and dull. Palm has not varied. Olive is sparingly dealt in at $1 15@$1 22½ ⅌ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ basket. Linseed is quiet and languid at 88c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. Winter Lard Oil has risen to $1 03@$1 08 ⅌ gallon, with a light supply and moderate inquiry.

New Bedford Oil Market, Jan. 7, (for the week.) Sperm—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm. The transactions since our last include sales of 750 bbls. from the shed, at $1 83 ⅌ gallon, and 275 do. of the Ann's cargo on the wharf, at a price not transpired, but supposed at $1 80. In Nantucket we hear of sales of 1,200 bbls. at a price we did not learn. Whale—Quiet and no sales. Whalebone—The transactions for the week include sales of 20,000 lbs. Ochotak and Northwest upon private terms.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 75 for Mess, and $16 75@$14 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less inquired for, and are obtainable at 7¼c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, but infirm, at 8¾c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach 900 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 250 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$13 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$20 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 22c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request and is steady, at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

SALTPETRE—Rules quiet at old figures.

SEEDS—Clover is still scarce and wanted, at 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as previously reported.

SOAP—About 160 boxes Castile have been purchased at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—The market is still without activity, but is steady, with a limited supply and light arrivals.

TALLOW—Prime is quoted at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., but is inactive.

TEAS—Have not varied. The auction sale, previously announced for to-day, has been put off till Friday.

TIN—Remains quiet at former prices.

WHISKY—About 50 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, have sold at 35c.@36½c. and 37c. ⅌ gallon.

TOBACCO—The demand is good for the season, at buoyant rates.

WOOL—Continues in rather slack request, the dull trade in manufactured goods, and the tightness in the money market inducing much caution among buyers. Holders, however, are firm, and prices are without any noticeable alteration.

ZINC—Sheet is down to 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb., with a very limited demand.

FREIGHTS—Were dull, and leaning in favor of shippers. The latest charters have been, a ship to load at Savannah, for Bremen, Cotton, 1¼c., and Rice, 50c.—or if to Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible]; one at Boston, from Apalachicola to Gottenburg, Cotton, 1⅛c.; a brig from St. Jago, Cuba, to Trieste, Sugar, [illegible]; one to Rio and back, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, [illegible]; one, 260 tons, to a port in Central America, $1,500 out; one to Matanzas, [illegible]; two to Guayama, P. R., and back, Sugar, [illegible]—and Molasses, [illegible]; one having privilege of an entire cargo Molasses, $2 50; schooner, 120 tons, to Barbadoes and back from Porto Cabello to New-York, Coffee, 50c., and Hides 30c.; one to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $6 out—and back with Logwood, $4, port charges paid by the vessel; two brigs from North Side Cuba to New-York, 36c. for Sugar, and $2 75c. for Molasses, gross gauge; one, 180 tons, from Wilmington to Porto Rico and back, $1,800; a brig from Jacksonville to Bermuda, Timber, $10; ship *Rhoderick*, 651 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., and a brig to Sagua and back, on private terms.

Baltimore Coffee Trade of 1855.

The importations of Rio Coffee in 1855, exceed those of 1854 by about 53,000 bags. The receipts from other sources are, however, some 13,000 bags less than those of last year. The falling off is mainly in Laguayra Coffee, of which only 19,575 bags were imported this year, against 30,068 bags in 1854. We give below a statement of the imports of coffee in 1854 and 1855. The aggregate receipts this year are, as will be seen, about 40,000 bags greater than those of last year.

IMPORTS OF COFFEE FOR 1855.

From Rio de Janeiro	242,184 bags.
From Laguayra	19,575 bags.
From West Indies	790 bags.
From Maracaibo *via* New-York	500 bags.
From Rio *via* New-York	1,200 bags.
From Java *via* Rotterdam	2,506 bags.
Total	266,755 bags.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE FOR 1854.

From Rio de Janeiro	190,940 bags.
From Laguayra and Porto Cabello	30,068 bags.
From West Indies	5,400 bags.
From Java *via* Rotterdam	1,806 bags.
Total in 1854	226,209 bags.
Total in 1855	266,755 bags.
Increase this year	40,546 bags.

During the first half of the year there was little speculative movement in Coffee, but there was a moderately active consumptive demand. Prices during this time exhibited no great variation. Fair to good Rio ruled at from 10c. to 10½c., and prime do. at 10¾c.@11c. In July the advices from Rio represented the crop as a very short one, and this, combined with the fact that the stocks in all the various seaports were reduced to a very low point, occasioned a material improvement in prices. During July and August the demand was very active from all classes of operators, but the transactions were limited in consequence of the light supply. At the close of August the quotations for fair to good Rio Coffee were 11¾c. to 12c., and for prime do. 12¼c. to 12½c. In September the receipts were heavy. During this month the demand became less active, and prices fell off ¼ to ½ a cent ⅌ lb.

The reduced rates brought speculators into the market, and in October the operations were very heavy. Throughout November the market was very firm, but no material change took place. Early in December prices again improved. During the two first weeks of this month the demand was quite active, and sales of some considerable parcels of fair to good Rio were made at 11¾c.@12c., and of prime do. at 12¼c. For the last week or two the transactions have been unimportant. There is, however, no Coffee pressing on the market, and holders were firm, at the figures given above. The Laguayra Coffee received this year has sold at from 10½c.@12c. as in quality, and Java Coffee has ruled at from 15½c.@16c. There is no Laguayra and but little Java now in market.

Execution of Miller, near Cumberland, for the Murder of Dr. Hadel and Mr. Graeff.

Correspondence (Jan. 4) of the American Democrat.

Frederick Miller, the unfortunate German who was tried and convicted of the murder of Dr. J. F. C. Hadel and Mr. Henry Graeff, paid the penalty of the law between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., in accordance with the warrant of the Governor, in Cumberland, to-day. The place of execution fixed upon was about one mile and a half from the city. It is supposed that eight thousand persons were present to witness this awful sight, from the surrounding country, and we are sorry to say one-third of them were women, some of whom boasted that they had walked sixteen miles before 9 o'clock to see him hung. Such actions on the part of the sterner sex are not at all commendable, but in that part of human nature who are characterized as the possessors of finer feelings, are in exceedingly bad taste. We give below an account of all that was said in his cell, to which we were invited through the kindness of Mr. Everett, Sheriff of the County.

Nine o'clock A. M.—We entered the cell and found the prisoner, Miller, very lively, who freely entered into conversation with us. He spoke little or no English, and for the translation of his remarks we are indebted to ex-Sheriff Shultz. He said he slept very little on last night, (Thursday.) We asked him if he had his usual appetite. He very frankly answered "Yes; that he had eaten a very hearty breakfast; and as he would not get no more to eat in this world, he did not feel like going into the other world upon an empty stomach." He took hold of a fob-chain of ex-Sheriff Shultz, and remarked that it was the exact pattern of Dr. Hadel's; and if he (Shultz) should be murdered it might lead to the detection of the murderer, as it has done in Dr. Hadel's case. (This is a confession, but, as it will be seen below, he afterwards declared his innocence.)

He requested, last night, (Thursday,) that his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Malzs, would administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to him, which he refused, as Miller had not made a confession as he had promised. However, at 12 o'clock at night, he asked the jailer to give him a cup of water, and bread, (that he might take the Sacrament himself,) which was furnished him. After praying fervently for half an hour, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, he partook of the bread and water. At 9¼ o'clock he asked for paper and pencil, and wrote on a strip of paper a few sentences. But it was written so hurriedly that we could not make out its entire contents. It is to the effect that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and also that a greater part of the publication of his life is false. Soon after this his spiritual adviser entered and told him that he had but three hours to live, and asked him if he had any message to send to Mrs. Hadel and children. He said, "Tell Mrs. H. I am innocent; that whoever is guilty will be made known to them in the other world, and may God bless the widow and the orphans." The minister and the culprit then knelt in prayer, and whilst the Reverend gentleman addressed the Throne of Grace, the prisoner seemed much affected. After the conclusion of the minister's prayer, Miller prayed for about ten minutes, very loud and fervently. At 10¾ o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell to shroud him. He was again asked, whilst he was being shrouded, if he would not make a confession, but he refused. At 11¼ o'clock, the Sheriff told him it was time to start. He immediately took a seat upon his coffin, in one of Adams & Co.'s Express wagons, and this mournful *cortege* moved towards the place of execution.

At 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, the procession arrived at the appointed spot, and immediately the culprit ascended the scaffold with an unusually firm step, accompanied by the Sheriff, Ex-Sheriff and others. He was then asked if he had anything to say; he replied that the gallows could destroy the body, but God would take care of his soul. His spiritual adviser told him that as he now had but a few moments to live, he had better make a full confession; but he, as he had before done, refused, and replied, "I am innocent." Rev. Mr. Clemm then addressed the large multitude for some moments, after which Rev. Mr. Malzs, with the prisoner, knelt in prayer, the minister recommending the soul of the culprit to God. Miller also prayed, stating he forgave the Judge, Jury and witnesses, and said he had no doubt but what they thought it correct to find him guilty. He said he was innocent of the crime, but he had been a villain, and committed many crimes. He prayed to God to protect the widow and the orphans of the murdered man, and hoped that God would permit him to see Dr. Hadel and Mr. Graeff in the spirit world, and ask them who committed the murder.

He then shook hands with those on the scaffold, and the rope was adjusted by the Sheriff, the cap drawn over his face and his hands pinioned. At a quarter to 1 the Sheriff cut the rope and the unfortunate man was suspended between heaven and earth. In his fall, which was nearly three feet, the knot slipped towards his chin, which made him die violently. He struggled for about eight minutes, attempting several times to get his hands to his throat, which was impossible; he smote his breast several times, and after some minutes he ceased to breathe. After being suspended for twenty minutes he was taken down, placed in his coffin, and buried somewhere in the neighborhood. Miller was about twenty-five years of age, had a most singular shaped head, and a very large pair of whiskers and moustaches. We understood from him that he has no relative living in this country except a brother-in-law.

News from the Plains—Rocky Mountain Indians—Fight with the Crows and Black Feet.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., on Dec. 19, says:

Alfred J. Vaughan, Esq., son of Colonel A. J. Vaughan, Indian Agent at Fort Pierre, arrived yesterday from the head waters of the Missouri, whither he accompanied Colonel Cumming, who went to that wild and distant region last Spring to endeavor to effect a treaty between the Gros-Ventres, Pagans, Bloods and Black Feet of this side of the Mountains, and the Nez Perces, Pend-o-reil-les, Koo-te-nays, and other Indians living on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. These tribes have always been at war with each other, and have greatly annoyed the traders, voyageurs and engineers, who have been obliged to pass through their country. For this and other reasons, it was desirable to effect amicable relations between themselves and with ourselves, which happy result has been most successfully accomplished by the sound judgment, coolness and address of Col. Cumming. The treaty was concluded on the 17th day of October last; and Gov. Stevens, who had been detained at Fort Benton, by the unsettled condition of the Indian country, left on the 24th of October, just one month after the treaty, for Washington Territory.

Col. Cumming and a party left in Mackinaw boats, and came by water as far as Fort Pierre, which point they reached on the [illegible] November, when the river became frozen, and they had to leave their boats and come down by land. Their horses were sent by land to meet them at Fort Pierre, but at the 9th November, on Apple Creek, a short distance below Cannon Ball River, they were stolen by a band of Yanctons or Ta-to-can-pas. The latter band live upon the Mississippi River, but often pass the Winter on the Missouri, and were seen in that neighborhood about that time.

Col. Cumming will be down in a few days. The traders at Fort Union are apprehensive of trouble and difficulties this Winter, with the Santee Indians. One or two persons attached to the company of Harvey, Primeau & Co., have been insulted and badly treated by some of the members of this band. One of the clerks was lately caught out and stripped and severely whipped with switches. The members of the company keep close now, and are fortifying themselves against an attack.

Whilst at Fort Benton, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Culbertson, and several others, went out on a hunt. In the evening they encamped about forty miles from the Fort. When they had prepared their supper, and were eating, a band of thirty-six Crows came and took their coffee-cups out of their hands, and drank their coffee and ate their provisions. In a few minutes after they departed, a large band of Blackfeet, numbering a hundred and twenty-five or fifty, came up. They were informed of the presence of the Crows, and the direction they had gone. They dashed off in full pursuit, and returned in a few hours with the scalps of the Crows. A few of the Blackfeet were slain in the conflict. Those two tribes have never been at peace, and it was in vain that Col. Cumming tried to get the Crows into the Council. He sent for them at their usual haunts, but they could not be found. They were divided into war parties, and were going towards Oregon, with numbers of stolen horses.

In the month of September, when Colonel Vaughan tendered to the Blackfeet, Sioux, and Unc-pa-pas the presents which their Great Father at Washington had sent them, they treated him with great indignity. A chief approached and took off the Colonel's spectacles, and said he should not look at them with double eyes. This same chief and others then shot their guns towards and by him—not with the intention of injuring him, but to show their contempt for the United States. They said they wanted no more presents, that they could get along without the assistance of the United States, and that their Great Father, as he was called, wanted to cheat them out of their lands. Col. Vaughan assured them that these goods were a gratuity, a gift of friendship, for which their Great Father expected nothing in return. The old chief replied: "You may so talk—you have always so talked, but who ever knew the United States to give anything without expecting something more substantial and valuable in return?" They then loaded their guns with powder, and shot fire into the goods and burned them up. This occurred before the news of Gen. Harney's victory at Ash Hollow reached them. Since then their conduct has been very different. They appear intimidated and disposed to friendship.

Gen. Harney is now at Fort Pierre, and undetermined as to his next movement, until the conclusion of the Grand Council which he is shortly to hold with all the Indians in that region. I suppose he will consider all to be enemies who do not come in.

The Recent Fire in Middletown, Conn.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the recent fire in Middletown:

We were visited, (he says,) on the evening of the 5th inst., with the most terrible calamity which has ever befallen our city. In the midst of a driving and furious snow-storm, which had already blockaded our streets and rendered them almost completely impassable, the startling cry of "Fire!" rang out upon the chill air, arousing, almost instantly, an anxious crowd, who were soon hurrying toward the south part of the city, directed by the bright glare of the flames, which were already bursting from the windows of the east building of the Middletown Power Company, situated upon the corner of Church and Hamlin-streets, occupied by Nathaniel Bacon, manufacturer of Yale's Patent Duplex Bank-Locks, the American Book and Paper Folding Company, for manufacturing Folding Machines, John and Charles North, manufacturers of Supporters, Braces, Sewing-birds, &c.; Nelson & Co., Machinists; F. W. & O. E. Pelton, Manufacturers of Britannia Ware—teapots, castors, &c.; Smith & Cooley, Manufacturers of Sewing-birds, Britannia Spoons, &c.; C. & F. Hubbard, Rule Manufacturers; H. S. White, Paper-Stainer; and Post & Buff, Manufacturers of Laces, &c.

Situated about forty feet west of this building, and parallel with it, was another of the same dimensions, occupied by the American Buckle Co., in the manufacture of all varieties of buckles, Josiah Danforth, manufacturer of Benning's braces, W. H. & H. A. Lewis, manufacturers of blind fasteners, and Chamberlain, Lewis & Co., manufacturers of rules, bevels, try-squares, &c. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who worked as well as the severity of the storm would permit, it soon became evident that this building would have to share the fate of the other. The heat [illegible] as to melt the windows, giving communication at once with the combustible materials inside. In an instant the flames swept through the apartments, leaping, dancing and curling, as they shot from the windows and apertures of the building. In twenty minutes the walls fell in with a crash, and the work of destruction was complete.

This is, in every respect, the most disastrous fire which has ever occurred in this city or county. The buildings were one hundred and forty feet long each, built of brick, and were erected at a cost of about $25,000. The engine and shafting cost $5,000 additional. The damage to the first, however, is of comparative unimportance, it being estimated that $500 will put it in good running order.

The total loss to the occupants in stock, machinery fixtures, &c., is estimated at $75,000; but $50,000 will probably be sufficient to cover it.

The blow which this sudden calamity has given to our city is almost irreparable. Nearly two hundred men are thrown out of employment, a majority of whom have families dependent upon their labor for support. When they can hope to look for employment here again, it is impossible to conjecture. The indications are gloomy enough at best.

The fury of the storm was so great, and the cold so severe, that our firemen were unable to render any very effective assistance. They battled manfully, however, with the two fierce elements, and are deserving of the heartiest praise for their efforts. There being no reservoir near, also, they worked at a great disadvantage. A convenient reservoir, and plenty of ladders, would have enabled them to have saved a large amount of property, which was destroyed.

Of the origin of the fire, nothing is known. Various excited rumors are afloat, but it is safe at least, to say, that nothing is known positively. When first discovered it was in the attic, occupied by Post & Buff, as a manufactory of laces, wickings, &c. It is presumed here was where it originated.

☞ The clipper ship *Bald Eagle*, of Boston, Captain Treadwell, made the passage from Swatow, China, to Callao, in 86 days—distance sailed 15,663 miles; average each day 188¾ miles. During the 37 days previous to her arrival she averaged 303 miles per day, and her greatest day's run, carrying royals, was 348 miles. She is not a very sharp vessel, but rather flat on the floor, so much so, that she would be a profitable vessel, even in the New-Orleans trade. Her capacity, compared with her register, is as great as that of most of our European packets, and her speed, as the above facts demonstrate, is as great as that of nearly an extreme clipper. She is owned by Geo. B. Upton, Esq., and was built by the famous Donald McKay, of East Boston.—*Boston Atlas.*

Peter Brown, the Murderer.—The Attorney-General has requested Sheriff Clark to make a careful examination of the mental condition of Peter Brown, the murderer of his wife, and to report whether he is fit to be put upon trial. He is represented as being a confirmed lunatic, in which case he will not be tried.—*Boston Post.*

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES No. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Lee, S. Susman,	A. E. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'to Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alva E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.	

HUGH LAING, President.
James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.
John Barry, Surveyor.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	W. F. Bourne,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Dossher,	Henry Lesan,
Henry A. Bocraem,	James G. Powers,	James Harriott,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoagland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Hen'y E. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Hem'n Lohmayer,	R. C. Cornell,	Francis Belding,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbush.

And and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 8 Wall-st. and 248 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. [illegible] Crowell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

[illegible] FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest. [illegible]

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Two first class, modern, [illegible] houses; one brown stone, [illegible] 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. [illegible] also, three English basement, on 29th-st., [illegible] 7th av., (would be traded for a farm [illegible] lots in the City); also, one 3-story and high basement on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. All of the above houses have every modern convenience and are in perfect order. SAMUEL BUDD, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The five story brick and store No. 285 Grand-st., with eight years unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. Drummond's Stove, No. [illegible] South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, ON BERGEN HILL.—A convenient house, nearly new, with stable and half an acre of land; also, one acre of land adjoining. Address E. E. D., Box No. 3,150 Post-Office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts. [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction at the Mansion House, Rahway, N. J., on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, a farm of about [illegible] acres, [illegible] two miles from Elizabethtown, and one from Rahway, near the Wheat Sheaf Station on the New-Jersey Railroad, about 5 acres woodland. [illegible] vegetable, fruit and milk farm, for which it has great advantages. The buildings are a farm-house, with cellar, kitchen, wash-room, &c.; barn, cow-stable for [illegible] cows, chicken-house, &c.; nearly 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, a large portion of which are now [illegible]. [illegible] o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, No. 40 Water-st., New-York, or M. DEGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway. C. D. PRESCOB.

IOWA LAND OFFICE—DAVIS & TRACY, General Land Agents, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Land Warrants located and land bought and sold on commission, or (if preferred) for a share of the profits. Collections made throughout Northern Iowa, and the amount remitted at current rates of exchange. Loans negotiated, money invested, and taxes paid. [illegible] For further particulars please address as above, or in care of G. MANNING TRACY, No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from [illegible] by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. [illegible] house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. BRINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a good landing from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED.—Illinois or Wisconsin lands, in choice locations and at cash prices, in exchange for one or more genteel houses in this City, having baths, range, Croton water, &c., a bargain on No. 155 Hester-st. Also desirable building lots on pavement, sewered and flagged up town. The amount of cash required will be governed by circumstances. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. [illegible] Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Two valuable lots, 25x100 feet each, on 22d-st., 150 feet west of 3d-av. The two lots are covered with a main building, fitted for a building shop, and a quantity of shedding. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—AT AUCTION, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH T. JENNINGS, or HANS & STROWBRIDGE, [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, HOUSE AGENTS, &c., &c.—WANTED ON LEASE, by a respectable party, a suitable locality in a good location of the City, for establishing a Bakery. Premises with store, stable, &c., already fitted up for such business preferred. Early applications are solicited. Address C. B., Box A, [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—To rent on or before the 15th of February next, a modern built house situated between Lexington and 6th av., not above [illegible]. Address with location and rent, H. M., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED.—In a lawyer's office, for which his services will be given as equivalent [illegible] FAIRFIELD, Times office, immediately.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A small new brick house, No. [illegible] Court-st. [illegible] Apply to D. IRA BAKER, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 38 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The sale of [illegible] by him, No. 8 Wall-st., [illegible] or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the janitor on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. APPLY [illegible] & C. HULL & SON, [illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible]. Orders promptly supplied. [illegible]

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] improve vision. Sold for [illegible] FRANKS, Optician, [illegible] Park-row, opposite Astor House. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad [illegible] Bonds ... $1,000 each

[illegible] Michigan Southern 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each

[illegible] Connecticut and Cleveland 7 per cent. ... $1,000 each

[illegible] Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each

[illegible] New-York and Harlem Railroad (preferred stock) ... $50 each

15 shares Second-avenue Railroad ... $100 each

[illegible] shares Hanover Bank ... $100 each

[illegible] shares Broadway Bank ... $25 each

[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank ... $40 each

[illegible] shares Pacific Bank ... $50 each

[illegible] shares Irving Bank ... $50 each

[illegible] shares Island City Bank ... $100 each

[illegible] shares Irving Bank ... $50 each

[illegible] shares Irving Insurance Company ... $100 each

[illegible] shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company ... $15 each

[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express ... $100 each

[illegible] shares New-York Wrecking Company ... $100 each

[illegible] shares Brooklyn Gas Light Company ... $25 each

[illegible] shares American Mining and Smelting Company ... $100 each

[illegible] shares American Plate Glass Company ... $100 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stockbroker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery, No. 555 Broadway, (Ready collection of the Düsseldorf Collection.) The collection embraces works of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following Ancient and Modern masters, viz: Albano; Carlo Dolci; Adel Sarto; Guido; Rembrandt; Van Hard; Cortis; Stork; Schalken; [illegible] a beautiful picture of the [illegible] of Mr. Bedford of London; [illegible] by Washington Wright, of Derby; Smith, of Chichester; Wilson; Shere; Hobbes; Stanfield; Moore, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 50 old oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, some framed, the balance on stretchers or canvas, giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasers.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of fancy goods; Parisian [illegible] Bohemian glass ware, tea and dinner sets, [illegible] imported expressly to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace in this City, among which may be found rich decorated China vases, the richest imported; tea sets of every variety, [illegible] tête-à-tête sets, coffee cups, cake plates with portraits, fruit baskets, Bohemian glass, rich cut vases, gilt colognes, [illegible] bronze [illegible] mechanical lamps, bronze figures, [illegible] French coffee-pots, [illegible] and marble clocks, &c.; the whole forming the richest assortment of fancy goods offered this season. The attention of the trade and those in want are invited to attend.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 252 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 100 yards Brussels carpet, (new) two oval mirrors (gilt frames), eight mahogany [illegible] crimson plush, two mahogany sofas in crimson plush, twenty-four spring seat chairs, in crimson plush, one splendid Turkish ottoman in crimson plush, one mahogany marble-top table, four [illegible] damask curtains, cornices and fixtures, one splendid damask canopy, four reception chairs, two oak arm chairs, one mahogany desk, — yards oil-cloth, — Brussels stair carpet.

R. LOTT, late Sheriff.

R. TRIPLER, late Dep. Sheriff.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.—DAY, RUSSELL & Co. will sell to the trade and others, at No. 75 Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the largest and finest stock of valuable manufactured furs and sleigh robes ever offered at auction, being the stock of one of the largest fur establishments in the City. This immense stock will be positively sold without reserve to close the business.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 297 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 3, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 [illegible], where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Business Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect [illegible] [illegible] Ohio Life [illegible] Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Sherwood Knapp, Trustee, Plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 134 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 29th instant until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., New-York, Dec. 28, 1855.

AN ELECTION—For fifteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 14th inst., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10, 1856.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CRUMMELIN, No. 23 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES S. BOGGS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. La Roe, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of Fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.—No. 19 Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE G. & C. U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of said Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings payable Feb. 1, 1856, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder; and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 28. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 19th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 2 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 19, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock, of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. BRIGGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 13 William-st.—New-York, Dec. 20, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Jan. 9, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst. By order,

A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-street—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9d proximo. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

G. DRANGELIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 8th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 296 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one half per Cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th instant.

JNO D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. E. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 10th day of January next. R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL E. WHITE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, on the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due on the SCHOOL FUND BONDS of the city of San Francisco Nov. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly, being especially free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 66 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

THE BALSAM IS CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED To the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for eyes. It quickly relieves all irritation, and effects a complete cure after a few applications. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

Sold also by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; [illegible] the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 30 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

No. 33 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row,

Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—Many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great M. [illegible], of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its great superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon every obstacle being applied, supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak-linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 305 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland, 8 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 9 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:00 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leaves by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg, and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 7 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $1 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $35.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage, first, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. BULLOCH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Jan. 5, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 81 Broadway, to No. 2 Park-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York ... Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rush Light, new.	*Emerald Isle*, new.	*Edward Stanley*.
Albion, new.	*Cambria*, new.	*Shamrock*, new.
Driver, new.	*Dreadnought*, new.	*Queen of Clippers*.
Northampton, new.	*Constellation*, new.	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott.	*Benjamin Adams*.	*Empire*.
Arctic.	*Antarctic*.	*Roger Stewart*.
Fremont.	*Andrew Foster*.	*Charles Buck*.
St. Louis.	*Galena*.	*Forest King*.
Chimborazo.	*Philanthropist*.	*Richard Morse*.
Rebecca.	*Houghton*.	*Glance*.
Roscoe.	*Continent*.	*Centurion*.
Helios.	*Congo*.	*Constellation*.
Compromise.	*New Hampshire*.	*E. Z.*
Underwriter.	*West Point*.	*Adriatic*.
A. Z.	*Fleet*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton*.	*Northumberland*.
Ocean Queen.	*Hendrick Hudson*.	*Palestine*.
Devonshire.	*Margaret Evans*.	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,

No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,

St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday.
GLASGOW ... Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin ... $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & J. FONDA, Nassau Bank Buildings, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated July 26, 1855.

ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.

jy26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD P. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.

o4-law6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARK WHEELOCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of J. BUTLER WRIGHT, No. 68 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1855.

HENRY W. LAW, J. BUTLER WRIGHT, } Executors.

d20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 97 Sands-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855.

CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

au30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EUNICE KNEELAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 18 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.

WILLIAM P. ANDARIESE, Administrator.

o11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 175 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

au2-law6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHABOT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 132 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1855. DAVID S. SHABOT, Administrator.

s6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of John T. Tuttle, M. D., No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1855.

JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., HENRY B. FRENCH. } Executors.

ja3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 9 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.

MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., ABRAHAM S. ALLISON, EDWARD BEADEL. } Executors.

o25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 209 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.

HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.

EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.

au16-law6mTh*

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excepting such parts thereof as are within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE E. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-sixth-streets.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. E. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 81 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 15th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the Third-avenue, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, E. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT EMMET SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Swan, deceased, and in her own right, Daniel Godwin, Silas Constant and Caroline his wife, John Swan and Eliza his wife, Charles H. Swan, Alfred F. Swan, Emma Ann Swan, John P. Vander, William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William Johnson, John Oliver, Francis S. Merrill and Frederick [illegible] [illegible] for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN SWAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of December instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1855. CRAM, CORNELL & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st.

d13-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MALTBY G. LANE against GEORGE W. PHELPS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant GEORGE W. PHELPS: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said city, on the 13th day of December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy and 87-100 dollars, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1853, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855. RUFUS T. EDDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d13-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NATHANIEL H. CARPENTER against LEWIS TEAL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To LEWIS TEAL, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March, 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d6-law10wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT against PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS and COMPANY of the GROCERS' BANK.—Summons for money demanded on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, Dec. 12, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand dollars with interest from the 18th day of October, 1855, besides six dollars protest fees and costs of this action.—Dated, Dec. 12, 1855.

BURRILL, DAVISON, & BURRILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

d13-law6wTh*

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.—GEORGE C. STOUT, and ADELAIDE, his wife, against WILLIAM W. MURRAY and CAROLINE M., his wife, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and ELIZA J., his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and order of this Court made and rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 21st day of December, 1855, the undersigned the referee for that purpose named in said judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February next, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon on that day, the premises mentioned in said judgment and described as follows, namely: All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, known as No. 98 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, situate in the Eighth Ward of the said City, on the southerly side of Grand-st., about sixty feet westerly from Greene-st., containing twenty feet in width by seventy-two feet in depth, with an alley three feet wide leading from the rear of said lot to Greene-st. Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1856. F. N. BANGS, Referee.

ja8-law6w[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN T. HUNT against JOHN G. MITCHELL and ELIZA his wife, ADAM P. HOUSTON.—Summons for relief.—To JOHN G. MITCHELL and ELIZA his wife, and ADAM P. HOUSTON, the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 133 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 25, 1855. VAN ANTWERP & JAMES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 133 Chambers-st.

d26-law6wTh* [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. WEEKS, by her next friend, JAMES W. SMITH, against THOMAS S. WEEKS. Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 1, 1855. ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

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